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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. L., No. 14 New York, April 3, 1915 Whole Number 1302

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

Periodical
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"PRZEMYSL" SIMPLIFIED BY THE CZAR

THE MOST EXPENSIVE simplification of spelling in the world's history has just been made by Nicholas II., who spent six months of siege operations, with enormous loss of life, to substitute the Russian form "Peremysl" for the Polish "Przemysl," which was evidently distasteful to him. And we are told that Washington, despite its attitude of punctilious neutrality, admits that, in this respect at least, this Austrian stronghold in Galicia has improved under Russian influence. More seriously, we find our press discussing Russia's capture of Peremysl as one of the crucial events of the great war, both in its military and its political bearings, despite Vienna's official assurance that "the capitulation of the fortress, with which possibility the higher command had reckoned for a long time past, has had no influence on the general situation." Even in Berlin we find the *Kreuzzeitung* admitting that "it is a painful blow dealt our cause on the right wing of our thousand-kilometer front." While the official dispatches from Petrograd discuss it rather conservatively as probably the turning-point in the Galician and Karpathian campaign, the *Birgewja Viedomosti* says the fall of Peremysl is as important as would be the fall of Constantinople, and the *Novoye Vremya* does not hestiate to affirm that by removing "the last obstacle to the Russian advance through the Karpathians" it "decides the fate of the whole Hapsburg Empire, and consequently that of her ally, Germany." Turning for a moment to the English press, we find the London *Chronicle* declaring that it opens the way for the Russian Army not only to Krakow, but Vienna." The strategic importance of this fortress, we are told, lies in its command of the approach to the chief Karpathian passes and of the great trunk railway-line of Galicia from Krakow to Lemberg. Says *The Chronicle:*

STRATEGIC SITUATION OF PEREMYSL.

A glance at the map shows how it commands both the railroad to Krakow and the approach to the Dukla and Uszok passes, where desperate fighting is now going on. The shaded area indicates approximately the battle-line on March 22, when the fortress fell.

"Thus, the fortress played a double function. By threatening the Galician Railway line it hampered the Russian advance upon Krakow, which in its turn is the entrance gate of Silesia, that highly industrial region which is the Achilles heel of Germany. At the same time it barred a Russian advance over the Karpathians into the plains of Hungary beyond. The latter was its more important function, for the political and economical consequences of a Russian invasion in force of Hungary would be enormous.

"Hence the fall of the city will facilitate the Russian offensive westward against Krakow and Silesia, and southward against Hungary. The large containing force that has been immobilized by the stubborn defense of the garrison is now released, together with its powerful equipment of artillery, and at the present moment the batteries are more important to Russia perhaps than regiments. . . . . .

"The fall of Peremysl coincides with the entry of spring, and both events are important factors in the great developments that may shortly be expected in the East."

Some idea of the difficulties overcome by the Russians in this siege may be gathered from the following account, written by a Russian correspondent with the conquering army and published in the London *Morning Post:*

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

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"The capture of Peremysl is without doubt one of the most splendid feats the Russian Army has accomplished in the war. Six months is a comparatively short period for it to have taken place, if we take into consideration the size and strength of the fortifications.

"Peremysl lies on the line of the railway and on the river San and is surrounded by nine large forts, ten smaller forts, and sixteen field fortifications. It is also the center where are kept all supplies for the Austro-German armies operating in Galicia. During the Balkan wars, when Austria seemed likely to be dragged into the war, the forts were remodeled and provided with the most modern guns and all the most up-to-date munitions of war. Thirteen- and fourteen-inch guns were mounted in armored towers operated by electricity and automatically disappearing after the gun discharged its shot.

"Smaller forts were furnished with motor-batteries, armored machine guns, and a great number of quick-firers. The smaller forts, built of the strongest concrete with special devices to conceal them from the enemy, were built in addition to the sixteen permanent field fortifications mentioned above. Numerous temporary fortifications were added after the war began. These were constructed with trenches, wire entanglements, and subterranean mines worked from the forts by means of electricity.

"The German engineers who helped in the construction said that if Russia were to attempt to take the position she would smash her army against the walls in vain.

"Against all this Russia had the disadvantage of inferior artillery—Russian siege-guns being of a much smaller caliber than those of the fortress. The Russians did not dream of having the smallest chance of overcoming the armored forts as the Germans did at Liége. They had to rely upon the dogged perseverance of their troops and the skill and initiative of their officers. . . . . .

"The Russians were able to push forward with their trenches so near as to bring the churches and the roofs of the houses in the main fortress actually into view, but further advance was not practicable. The Russian commander did not think it advisable to take risks or run the chance of sacrificing his men. He, therefore, surrounded the fortress with a ring of iron and took care to cut it off completely from communication with the outer world. He also placed artillery in such a way as to prevent the Austrians scoring any success from whatever side they might attempt a sortie.

"The Russian trenches were built by special devices perfected by the Russians during the progress of the war—devices which effectually protected them even from the weighty Austrian projectiles. Having done all this, nothing remained but to wait patiently and while waiting draw the ring closer and closer. Owing to the inferiority of the Russian siege-artillery these were the only possible tactics."

BUT IT ALWAYS ROLLS BACK.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

Some newspaper observers rank the fall of Peremysl in military importance with the fall of Metz in the Franco-Prussian War, or the capture of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese conflict, and all agree that in picturesque incidents and heroic features the stronghold's defense takes place among the great sieges of history. The Russian attack on this fortress began on September 3, 1914, altho its systematic bombardment did not start until the 20th. On October 10, pressure on the Russian lines forced an abandonment of the siege for about a month. The investment of the city was then renewed, only to be partially interrupted again in the middle of December by the activity of the garrison in conjunction with the relief efforts from without. Siege operations began again in earnest in January, on March 19 the outer forts were captured, and on March 22 the city surrendered. But before surrendering, the starving garrison made a last desperate sortie, their commander exhorting them "for the honor of your country" to "pierce with your points of steel the iron circle of the enemy." At the moment of the fall relief forces, in response to desperate appeals by wireless, were vainly struggling to fight their way to the rescue through the Karpathian passes. According to a Petrograd dispatch, the prisoners captured with the fortress comprise "117,000 men, 9 generals, 93 officers of the General Staff, and 2,500 officers and officials." Altho the original garrison was supposed to number only 80,000, we are told by this dispatch that toward the last "170,000 men manned the fortress, of whom 40,000 were killed." This increase is explained on the theory that certain German forces which were supposed to have retreated south through the Karpathians when cut off by the Russian Army in its earlier advance toward Krakow really took refuge in Peremysl. For months the fortress's only communication with the outside world was by wireless and aeroplane, the latter being utilized to bring in supplies of concentrated foodstuffs. When the end came there was not a day's rations left, and 15,000 of the besieged were suffering from typhus or cholera. Despite Vienna dispatches telling of the wholesale blowing up of guns and fortifications by the garrison before its surrender, Petrograd claims to have found in the fortress more than 2,000 pieces of artillery in good condition, many of them of the most powerful type.

The capture of the great Galician stronghold, says the Boston *Transcript*, "is the most significant triumph the Allies have achieved." And a high official in the British War Office is quoted as saying it marks "the turning-point of the war." In addition to its immediate military and strategical value, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, it "has great political effect, coming as it does just as the pressure on Italy to desert the ranks of the neutrals is growing stronger every day." Moreover, "its moral effect upon Russian opinion will be important, strengthening the position of Sazonoff and weakening any movement that still may exist in the direction of a pro-German peace." In the opinion of the Brooklyn *Times* and other papers, it is likely to hasten the entry into the war not only of Italy, but of Roumania and Bulgaria. It may even, *The Times* adds, "have the effect of detaching Hungary from Austria, which would mean the collapse of the Teutonic alliance, and peace within a month." Antwerp may be "a pistol pointed at Great Britain," says this Brooklyn paper, but "the Peremysl pistol points directly at the heart of Germany." With the fall of this fortress, remarks *The Citizen*, of the same city, "Austria's last hope of a victory has vanished." "The Allies have accomplished nothing to equal it since the turning back of the German right wing in France," says the New York *Times*. And in the New York *Tribune* we read:

"In taking Peremysl the Russians have achieved by far the greatest Allied triumph on the offensive side since the war began. It may easily turn out one of the really decisive victories of the whole conflict, coming as it does at a moment when Austrian fortunes are fast waning and Austrian neighbors are partitioning Hapsburg provinces as a preliminary to joining the fray.

"Like the fall of Antwerp, which it naturally recalls, the surrender of Peremysl solidifies the position of an invader in a

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BOUND
AUG 20 '32

GENERAL VON KUSMANEK,

Who defended Peremysl for six months in the face of disease, starvation, and the hosts of the Czar.

AND THE BEAR CAME BACK!

—Weed in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

Copyrighted by Geo. G. Bain.

GENERAL DIMITRIEFF,

The Bulgarian who shared with General Seliwanoff the command of the Russian army that took Peremysl.

THE TEUTON AND THE SLAV.

conquered province. Against 10,000 square miles of conquered Belgium is now to be set more than twice as large an area in Galicia. . . . . .

"The moral effect of the Russian success can not be exaggerated. It is sweet solace to the nation which was defeated at Lodz and the Masurian Lakes. It gives additional emphasis to the sound of the Anglo-French artillery before the Dardanelles. It will awaken new and uncomfortable echoes alike in Ballplatz and Wilhelmsstrasse. Not less momentous will be its influence in Rome, in Bucharest, in Athens.

"A few weeks ago German press bureaus announced that Russia had been beaten to her knees, her strength exhausted, and was ready to abandon the struggle. The Russian answer comes as a rude demonstration of the futility of such claims. Peremysl will be in Russian history a fair counterpoise to Port Arthur; the most considerable Russian success in Europe since Plevna. . . . . .

"Above and beyond all else Peremysl will stand as one more landmark in the decline of Austro-German fortunes. The summer campaign ended in disaster at the Marne and the Yser. The winter campaign collapses with the fall of Peremysl."

Even more important than the strategic consequences of the fall of the Austrian fortress is "the convincing demonstration it affords of Russian vitality in the field," thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which goes on to say: "A nation that can keep a substantial hold upon an enemy's province and reduce that enemy's most important fortified center while sustaining in other quarters defeats so grave as Tannenberg, Allenstein, Lodz, and the last battle of the Masurian Lakes, is clearly a tremendous, perhaps a decisive, factor in the land campaign of the Allies."

Many of our papers, however, do not share these views of the importance of this Galician fortress. "The fall of Maubeuge and other fortified points in northeastern France did not break the French defensive," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "and the fall of Peremysl will not break the Austrian defensive." To reap the full benefit of this success, the Springfield *Republican* points out, "the Russians must be able to hold their own along the whole of the 600 miles and more of battle-front." And the New York *Globe* thinks the possession of Peremysl "of no greater moment than the possession of a hundred other places in Galicia." Concerning "the delusion of the importance of fortresses," *The Globe* goes on to say:

"Port Arthur, Liége, Namur, Antwerp, Maubeuge, and now Peremysl, all emphasize the one lesson—that the fortresses, inducing military authorities to divide their forces, are assets of doubtful value. If the Belgians had the men and the war-material that they wasted when they remained after they saw they were to be surrounded, it is probable that more than a corner of Belgium would be in the possession of King Albert's troops. The troops that the French sacrificed at Maubeuge would probably have won the battle of the Aisne, and the district about Maubeuge would have been recovered. Verdun, it is true, has not been taken, but this is because the Germans have not been able to envelop it. The French Army, with its lines of support open, stayed the enemy in the open field rather than the fortress. The defense of Peremysl has netted little to Austria except the demobilization of the attacking Russian force.

"If the Russians are now strong enough to push aside the Austrian Army in eastern Galicia and to invest Krakow, it will be wise for the Austrians to retire, provided by other routes the military connection of Austria and Germany can be maintained. The isolation of Krakow means in the end its downfall, with all the forces it contains, unless the combined German and Austrian armies are able to whip or keep back over a great stretch of country the main Russian Army. The German Staff has shown its recognition of this essential principle of modern warfare. Instead of relying on the defenses of Thorn and Posen and her other eastern fortresses, the Germans have stretched a line in the open across Poland. The Russians were equally wise in not trying to hold Lodz and in indicating a willingness to withdraw from Warsaw rather than to risk a siege."

But the important matter in Peremysl's fall, from the American point of view, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, "is that it relieves unpliable tongues from the necessity of trying to pronounce the name." This was before the Czar had come to the rescue by changing the name to its simpler Russian form—which, as the New York *Times* remarks, "at least looks as if it were easier to pronounce." This matter of pronunciation is further clarified for us by the following Washington dispatch in the New York *Sun:*

"It was said at the Russian Embassy to-day that Peremysl, the new name of Przemysl, is pronounced in English just about as it is spelled. The new name would sound like this: Per-e-mis-l, with the accent on the 'mis.' . . . . . .

"It was stated at the embassy that the new name of Przemysl as given in some of the morning papers is incorrect. It is Peremysl, not Permysl."

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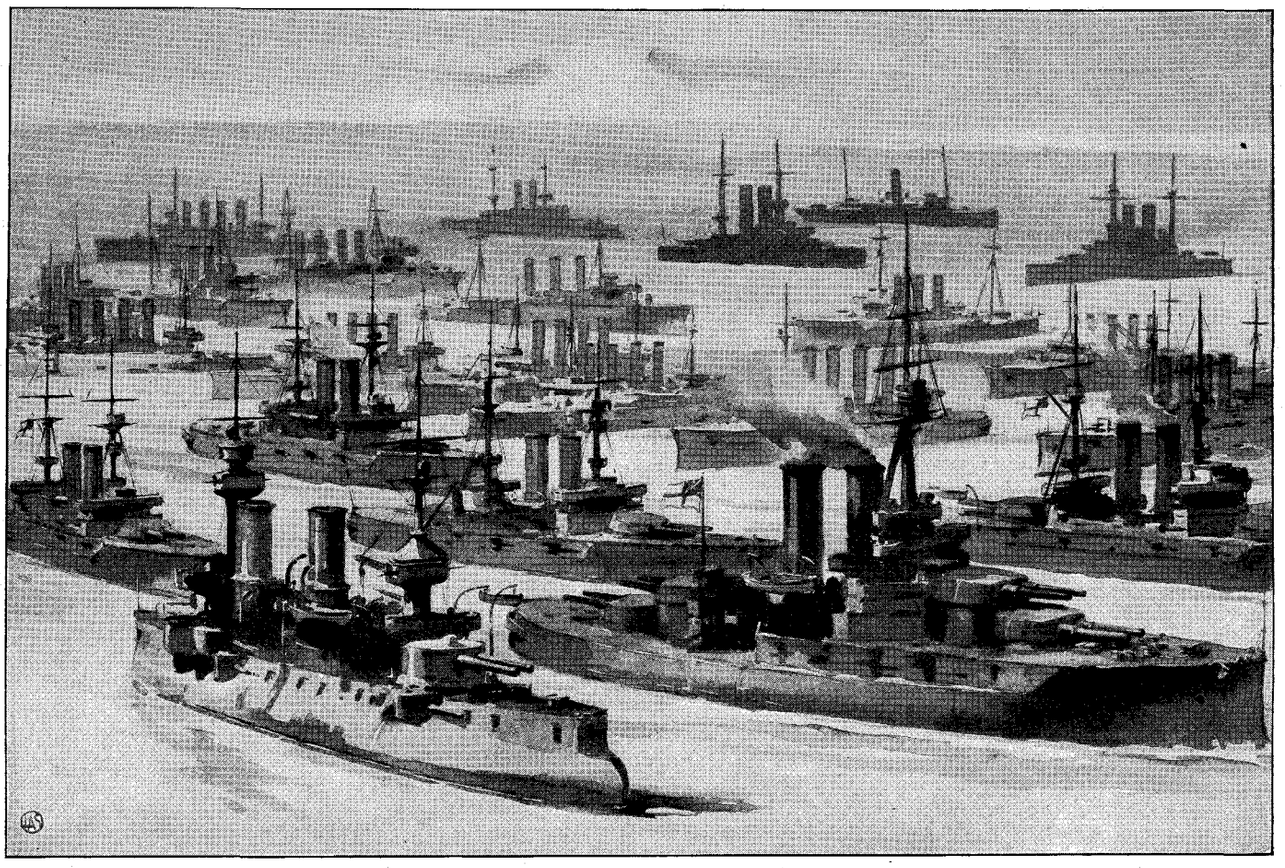

THE FLEET THE ALLIES HAVE LOST.

Among the 26 war-ships lost by Great Britain since the opening of the war are the first-line battle-ship *Audacious* and the battle-ships *Bulwark*, *Formidable*, *Irresistible*, and *Ocean*. There are also shown in the drawing the armored cruisers *Good Hope*, *Warrior*, *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, *Cressy*, *Monmouth*, and *Hermes*, the protected cruisers *Hawke*, *Gloucester*, *Fearless*, *Pathfinder*, and *Amphion*, and the light cruiser *Pegasus*. There are also included the *Bouvet*, the first large French vessel lost during the war, the Russian cruisers *Pallada* and *Jemtchug*, and the Japanese cruiser *Takachiho*. The British have also lost, according to the New York *Sun's* estimates, four destroyers, two submarines, and a gunboat; and the French have lost two submarines in the Dardanelles. Britain and her allies are said to have lost 21 naval ships, torpedoed or mined: her enemies 7.

THE TURK'S NAVAL TOLL

THE DESTRUCTION of the British battle-ships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and the French battle-ship *Bouvet* in the Dardanelles makes it apparent that the price the Allies must pay for Constantinople may be more than was first thought likely. The triple catastrophe of Thursday, March 18, means, according to figures published, a loss of 40,000 tons out of a total displacement of 112,000 in the Allies' fleet. In the main, the British press put on a cheerful front, and optimistically asserted that the losses were "no greater than was to be expected." Attention was also called to the fact that all three of the ships sunk were old and obsolescent. But *The Morning Post*, alone among London newspapers, went so far as to hint that the eventual forcing of the Dardanelles was not an absolute certainty. "The Turks have dealt us a heavy blow," this paper acknowledged, and added:

"The losses serve to show that it is still an open question if ships can successfully dominate land batteries which have the advantage of being unsinkable. But as the squadron is persisting in the attempt, we may still have good hope that the operation will be successful, especially when it is seconded by a strong force on land."

Our own papers exprest a difference of opinion on the significance of this rebuff. Some were sufficiently imprest to maintain, in the words of the Richmond *News-Leader*, that "if the Allies are able to get within range of Constantinople by Easter, as they have predicted, they will have achieved one of the most remarkable feats of modern warfare"; while others, agreeing that the "terrible price" must be paid, looked to the Allies to pay it promptly and secure the prize. As the military expert of the New York *Evening Sun* assures us—

"The Allies are in a position to sacrifice many more antique, nineteenth-century battle-ships to carry the Straits. These vessels, nearly obsolete, would soon have to be excused from active service in any case. Furthermore, . . . it is fairly certain that at the Narrows the Allies are dealing with the chief defenses of the strait, and that they may hope, once past these, to find easier conditions beyond."

A graphic picture of the struggle of this fateful Thursday is given in the correspondence of an eye-witness, whose letter we quote from the New York *Evening Post:*

"The British ships were firing heavily and continuously. At times the smoke was so thick that it completely blotted out the horizon and totally enveloped the particular Turkish fort under fire. One would get glimpses of the fortifications lifting their higher points out of clouds of gray smoke. The severity of the fire led one to think the fort had been blown away, but time and again the smoke cleared and showed the Turkish position virtually undamaged.

"The fire of the Turks was rapid and accurate, so much so that the fire from the Allied war-ships began to be erratic. Many shots flew high, while others fell short. One result of this was that the town of Chanak-Kalessi, behind forts Hamidieh and Chemenlik, had wide avenues cut through it.

"The bombardment reached its great intensity at 3.15 in the afternoon, when suddenly the French battle-ship *Bouvet* was observed by the Associated Press correspondent to be riding low by the stern. The next minute she swung a little to port.

"At the same moment her after-deck disappeared under water. For about two minutes she held in this position, the water nearing her conning-tower. Then she settled completely by the stern, her bows clear of the water and pointing toward the sky. The next instant the waves closed over the vessel. On shore it was understood that she had struck a mine. Boats rushed to the rescue, but only a few men were saved."

Two British vessels were next seen limping from the fray,

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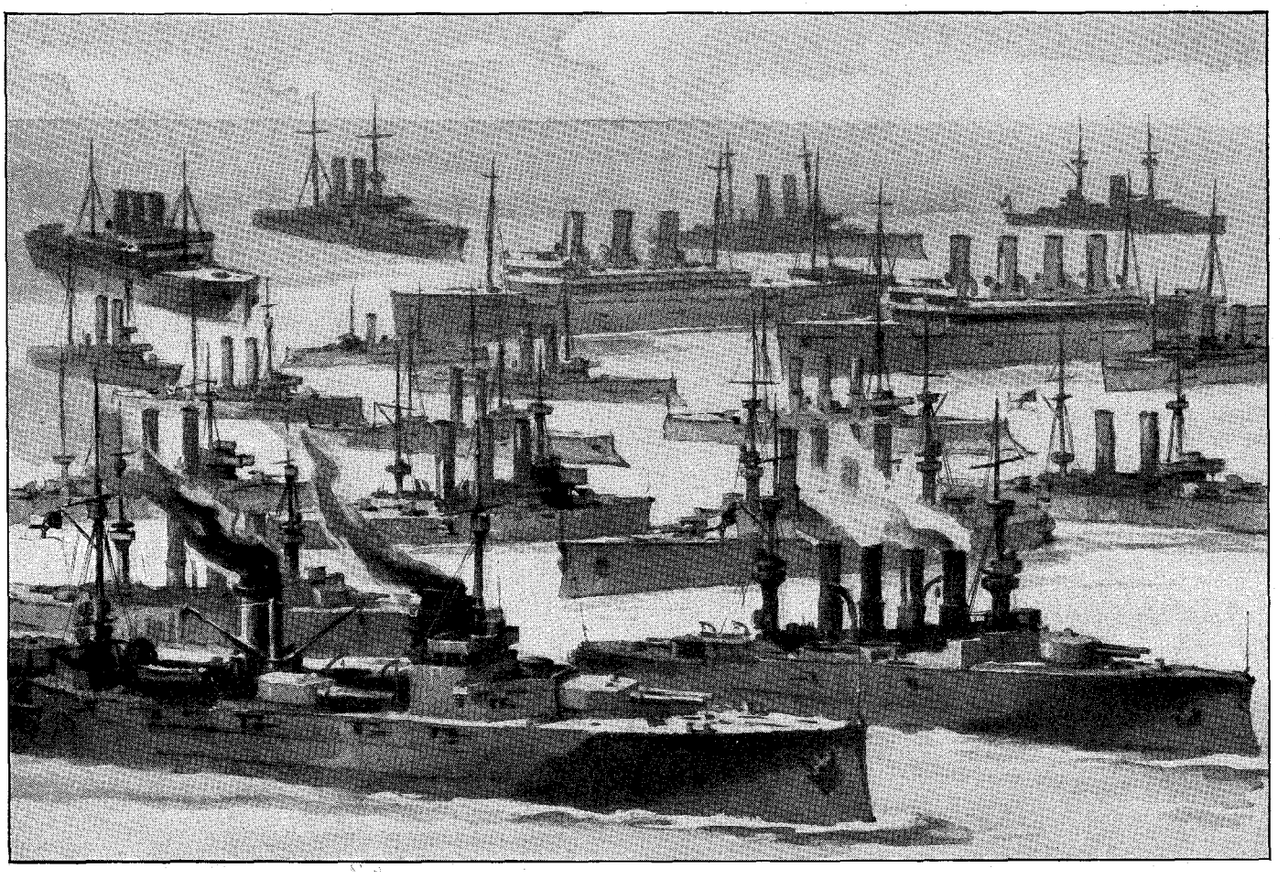

THE FLEET THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS HAVE LOST.

In the drawing are represented the German armored cruisers *Blücher*, *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, and *Yorck*, the cruiser *Magdeburg*, the protected cruisers *Köln*, *Mainz*, *Dresden*, *Emden*, *Königsberg*, *Nürnberg*, and *Leipzig*, the gunboat *Cormoran*, the auxiliary cruisers *Cap Trafalgar*, *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, and *Comet*, and the mine-layer *Königin Luise;* also the Austrian cruisers *Zenta* and *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, and the Turkish battle-ship *Messudiyeh*. Germany has also lost, according to the New York *Sun's* figures, 9 small gunboats, a destroyer, 5 submarines, and 8 minor auxiliary vessels. She is reported to have lost 14 naval vessels by internment. While Germany has lost 40 war-ships and Britain 26, the total known German tonnage lost is 137,805, as compared with the British 187,790. Germany and Britain have each suffered the loss of a large merchant fleet.

totally disabled and retiring "under a galling Turkish fire." But it was at five o'clock that the great tragedy of the day came, when the *Irresistible* became so badly damaged that she was obliged to run ashore under the Turkish guns. We read:

"For one hour, until a quarter before six, war-ships of the Allies stood by and protected their stranded companion with a heavy fire on the Turkish forts, but the coming of night obliged them to withdraw, leaving the war-ship behind. The Turkish gunners directed an accurate fire against her, and she was still holding out at the time this dispatch was written and started on its way to Constantinople. The correspondent saw eight shots strike this vessel's deck full and square in a space of about ten minutes. Nevertheless, she continued to return this terrific fire to the best of her ability. But her shots had no apparent effect upon the fort. As night came on the Turkish guns seemed to be giving the final touch to their work.

"So far as has been ascertained up to the present time, the Turkish losses to-day have been one gun jammed by débris, two men killed, and fifteen slightly wounded."

The last to be heard of the ill-fated *Irresistible* is given in two lines of the following day's report, in which we learn that "the vessel, which last evening grounded and was hammered to pieces by the guns of the forts, is this morning under water."

The Allied fleet in the Dardanelles numbers, all told, ninety-six war-ships, tho many of these are of no great importance. Among those named in dispatches so far, the greatest is the British dreadnought *Queen Elizabeth*, of 27,500 tons displacement, while among the smaller is the sole Russian representative, the fifteen-year-old light cruiser *Askold*, of 6,500 tons. The *Irresistible* ranked fourth. She was one of an ill-fated class, of which the *Bulwark* was destroyed by an explosion in the Medway River on December 26, and the *Formidable*, sunk in the English Channel on New Year's Day.

OUR DUTY TO CHINA—AND TO JAPAN

UNCLE SAM'S FOOT, "planted squarely in the opening," will present a large obstacle to any effort to close the "open door" in China, which Japan "may or may not be trying to shut," remarks the New York *World*. This vague description of Japan's intentions is characteristic of the haze that seems to cloud the whole Oriental situation. Japan assures the world that the door will continue to swing wide to admit the trade of all nations, but the loud cries from Peking are taken by many to indicate that some sort of coercion is going on. The list of Japanese demands on China was given in our issues for March 6 and 13. If these demands are exorbitant, should the United States take any action to protect China, our press ask. No, reply some who think that China and Japan may arrive at an amicable solution of their problem without any help from outsiders; and optimists are encouraged by the announcement from Peking that the plenipotentiaries of the two nations reached an agreement on several of the demands last week. The New York *Evening Post*, for one, is pretty well convinced that Japan and China are merely "bargaining after the manner of the East, one asking more than she expects to get, the other professing to be harder prest than she really is." But not all take this cheerful view. A Chinese student at Yale recently won a prize-speaking contest with a speech denouncing Japan and asking for aid in these words:

"Europe is aflame. Belgium is bleeding, but Japan sees her chance. What will America, the only great neutral left, to whom the whole civilized world appeals for judgment, do? Will she remain quiet and watch Japan perpetuating her international outrages? Will she raise her righteous voice and give

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her moral support to the stand which a young and struggling republic is now making?"

In this crisis it is the right and duty of our Government, say several editors, to protest vigorously and persistently, and they wonder if Japan has not gone as far as she has because she counted on American quiescence, if not acquiescence. "As the one great Power foot-free at this time," says the New York *Evening Mail*, "America alone can stay the hand of the Mikado from enfolding China in his grasp and shutting the door of trade against other nations." As the Washington *Post* firmly believes:

"The United States is drawn into the Chinese situation both on account of treaty obligations and material interest. This nation objects to the absorption of China or the undermining of her sovereignty, because such an event would mean the closing of the open door, the shutting out of American commerce, and the aggrandizement of Japan to an extent which might hasten a conflict between that country and the United States."

The dispatch of 30,000 Japanese troops to Manchuria convinces the Brooklyn *Eagle* that "Japan's hint at force was not an idle threat," and we read further:

"Our country could not be indifferent to an attack upon the sovereignty and independence of China. We assumed a moral obligation toward the Chinese people when one of the wisest heads that ever graced our much-afflicted State Department proclaimed our open-door policy. . . . The time has come when our own diplomacy can serve the cause of peaceful persuasion by making a fair and square declaration of our position."

"There is no wish for war here," explains another Brooklyn daily, *The Times*, and "no preparations for a conflict have been made." But, it declares, "the whole American people will support the Administration in resisting the insatiable ambition of Japan to dominate the Eastern world."

While the patriotic protests of the Chinese press against Japanese interference are quoted elsewhere in this issue, it is interesting to note here that the Chinese students in this country, forgetting factional differences, are rallying to the support of their Government, and many are prepared to return home in case of need. A former official of the Sun Yat Sen régime is quoted in the New York *Evening Post* as being firmly opposed to any yielding to the Japanese demands, "which virtually means to turn over the whole country to Japan." The editor of a Chinese students' magazine thus concludes a two-column résumé of the situation in *The Evening Post:*

"The Chinese are determined that at all costs their country shall not be Japanned. They are trying hard to get into the full stride of Western development. Is it fair that, in this first hour of their awakening, new shackles should be forged for them at Tokyo, and that the Manchu yoke should be broken only to give place to that of the Mikado?"

Another student pointedly reminds readers of the New York *Tribune* that in our treaty of 1858 with China the United States promises that "if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feeling."

But tho the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* believes that Japan will yield to Western pressure, it does not think that the determining influence will be that of the United States—

"Japanese statesmen are uniformly and externally courteous to America, but beneath the surface there is genuine indignation over the manner in which our Administration has jockeyed with the treaty rights of Japan. If we imagine that the defiance of California has been forgotten we are very much mistaken. What right has the United States to dictate the policy of a foreign Power with which she has not kept her treaty obligations?"

Against this we have Premier Okuma's recent statement that Japan's relations with the United States were never so friendly. And Dr. Shailer Mathews, who has just returned from his visit to Japan as a representative of the Federal Council of Churches, says, as reported in the Chicago *Herald:*

"The discontent and anti-American movements reported so widely in the papers of this country last winter as coming from Japan were greatly exaggerated. Practically all of the discontent in Japan can be directly traced to sources emanating from Peking, where a certain European Government has established a bureau for publishing false rumors designed to cause trouble. . . . . .

"Japan is anxious to maintain the integrity of China, and has developed a certain 'Monroe Doctrine' toward Asia, which has caused unfavorable comment in the European papers and has led to the statement that she is against the 'open-door' policy. This is not true. Japan is interested in the development of China, but she desires that that nation of confusion be not a prey to other Powers."

And there are several American dailies which see a certain justification for Japan's policy. Now, says the St. Louis *Star*, is the time for Japan to do "what she deems necessary to shape conditions to her great end of repelling Occidental nations and domination from the Orient"—

"That is her chief policy. Asia for the Asiatics, with Japan as the leader, is her fundamental idea. We can not complain of it. In one sense it is none of our business. We certainly shall not go to war about it. . . . . .

"Japan is taking with China the step she considers absolutely necessary to safeguard this policy. She wants to be in such control of Manchuria and Mongolia as shall enable her to arrest further progress of Russia.

"She also wants to have the right to veto any effort of European Powers to coerce China into giving them special territorial and other rights beyond those already possest, and doubtless she wants the present ones canceled as speedily as can be."

RAILROADS ACCUSED OF "LOOTING"

IT WOULD SEEM that if the railroads are not paid exactly enough for carrying the mails, they are paid either more than enough or less than enough. If this is a question of fact that can be settled by diligent and disinterested experts, why, then, ask several newspaper writers, should there be any violent dispute between the railroads of the country and the Post-office Department of the Government over the question? Here, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, for instance, "is a simple business proposition of rendering a certain service in transportation for the benefit of the public and being properly paid for it." But we find Postmaster-General Burleson making the grave charge that "the railroads loot the postal revenues," and a responsible railroad spokesman retorting that Mr. Burleson is letting the United States Government "rob the railroads of at least half what is due them for carrying the parcel post." In short, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* sums it up, each party is accusing the other of robbery. And this is evidently just the beginning, not the end, of the controversy. For Mr. Burleson pledges himself to renew his prior recommendations on the subject when the new Congress convenes, and the railroads announce that in the meanwhile they will present their case as aggressively as they know how in every Congressional district of the United States.

It will be recalled that the Post-office Appropriation Bill was one of the measures which failed of enactment in the crowded closing hours of the last Congress. Clauses in this bill provided for certain changes in the manner of estimating railroad mail-pay, and also gave the Postmaster-General discretionary power to reduce it. When the measure was under consideration, so a New York *Sun* correspondent remembers, "the railroads charged that it was the plan of Mr. Burleson through the exercise of this power to saddle about $10,000,000 of the postal deficit on the railroads of the country." And it is the railroads' share in the defeat of the Appropriation Bill that apparently moved Mr. Burleson to the manifesto of March 21st. In his statement, the Postmaster-General says that the desirability of revising the laws governing railway mail-pay has been recognized for two decades, and that the need has become more acute since the advent of the parcel post. The change he recommended to Congress proposed the substitution of the space

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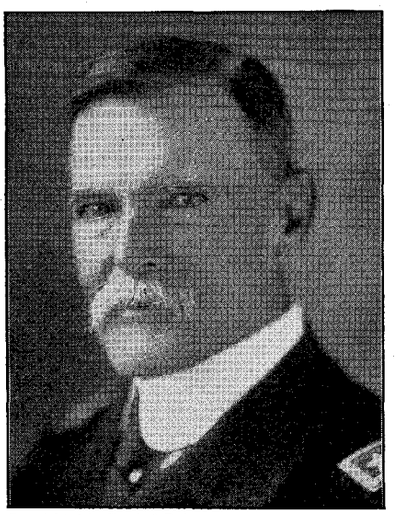
ADMIRAL FRANK F. FLETCHER,
In command of the Atlantic fleet.



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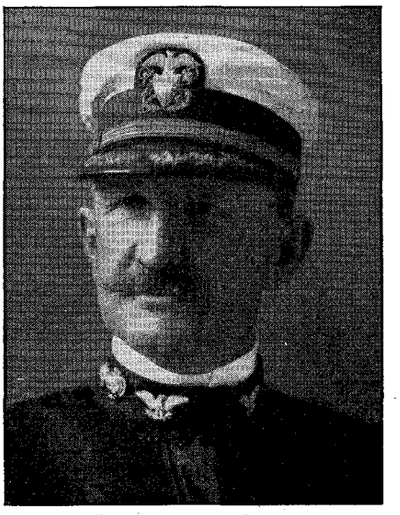
ADMIRAL THOMAS B. HOWARD,
In command of the Pacific fleet.



ADMIRAL WALTER C. COWLES,
In command of the Asiatic fleet.

The new "pro-tem" rank of Admiral, which is to be relinquished with the command of the designated fleet, removes a disadvantage under which our officers have worked in their joint operations with foreign navies. "With the exception of Admiral Dewey, who enjoys a rank unique in the navies of the world, that of Admiral of the Navy," recalls Secretary Daniels, "the only other American naval officers privileged to hold the rank of Admiral were Farragut and D. D. Porter."

OUR THREE NEW ADMIRALS.

basis of pay for the weight basis. The new system would be much more simple, accurate, and economical, and the new rates would have "assured the railroads a somewhat larger revenue per car-mile." But, Mr. Burleson continues:

"Notwithstanding the equitable and liberal character of the legislation, it was bitterly fought throughout its several legislative stages by the so-called Railway Mail-pay Committee, an organization representing certain of the railroads. . . . . .

"A vote was not reached in the Senate. The opportunity to dispose of this vitally important subject was foreclosed not only at the cost of the defeat of this legislation, but of the entire Post-office Appropriation Bill. . . . . .

"Through the Mail-pay Committee certain of the railroads now are saying that the Post-office Department's attempt to remedy this situation was an attempted railroad confiscation; no, it was and is a determined, well-considered effort to end a system under which the postal authorities are compelled to stand helplessly by while the railroads loot the postal revenues."

The Postmaster-General denies statements which have been made to the effect that the railroads are not being paid for the increased weight of the parcel post. And he specifies an additional four-million-dollar payment to be made next June. He further declares that "altho the railways contend that they are underpaid for carrying the mails, the facts are that they are overpaid, and that they are receiving from the Government amounts which, for hauls of any considerable length, exceed by about two to one the amounts they receive from the express companies for like and similar service." For instance, whereas the roads get $2.58 per 100 pounds for carrying the mails from New York to Chicago, they get only $1.20 per 100 pounds as their share of the first-class express-rate.

To this President Peters, of the Long Island Railroad, replies as Chairman of the Railway Mail-pay Committee that Mr. Burleson, "through lack of understanding of the postal service," and through bad advice "is himself permitting the Government of the United States to rob the railroads of at least half what is due them for carrying the parcel post." And "the railroads defy the Postmaster-General to point to a single act of their Railway Mail-pay Committee, in its efforts to present the facts in this case to the people, which has not been absolutely legitimate."

It is noticeable that several influential papers ordinarily favorable to the Administration fail to indorse it in this dispute. Thus the New York *Evening Post*, referring to the figures showing mail-pay higher than express-pay, says that "even the ordinary observer is struck by the fact that 100 pounds of express-matter will cost a good deal over $2.50 if mailed in twenty separate packages, and that 100 pounds of mail represents hundreds of units, occupying a space vastly larger than one bulky parcel." And the Philadelphia *Record*, a Democratic paper very friendly to the Administration, remarks in the same connection:

"Letter-mail transportation ought to be paid for at much higher rates than express-package transportation. The Government itself makes this distinction in its rates of postage. The postage on a letter weighing 100 pounds would be $16; a package of the same weight would be carried 200 miles by parcel post for $2.04. Of the $51,466,030 received by the railroads in 1913 for railway mail-pay, $40,000,000 may have been earned in the transportation of first- and second-class matter, leaving only $11,466,030 as the carriers' reward for the transportation of the enormous increase of merchandise sent by mail after the advent of the parcel post. On a conservative estimate the pay earned by the railroads last year for the transportation of parcel post calculated on the basis of ton-mile express-rates amounted to about $25,000,000; and they probably received only one-half of this sum for their service."

Turning now to Republican comment, the Boston *Transcript's* Washington correspondent, after some uncomplimentary remarks about Post-office Department statistics, calls attention to the danger of bureaucratic domination of private activities as seen in this case. He mentions certain earlier arbitrary postal rulings, as he considers them, such as the "blue-tag" order and the abolition of the parcel-post stamp, and continues:

"Now comes the bald proposition that the Postmaster-General, in addition to all the other powers he can exercise over the railroads to get something for nothing, be authorized actually to pay such railroad-rates as he pleases, not a mill more or less. The question now becomes a very broad one; for while it may be a beautiful thing that Postmaster-General Burleson shall have authority to cut railroad compensation below the cost of service, some other Postmaster-General in the very near future may feel impelled by motives of equal patriotism and justice to make the railroads a present of five or ten million dollars a year, as conceivably he might under the law.

"What the political results may be when the Chief Executive of the nation is trying to soothe and help the railroads and one of his Cabinet officers is doing his best to put them out of business might form a subject for interesting speculation."

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THE BELGIUM FLOUR FUND'S TERMINATION—APRIL 17

FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT connected with the LITERARY DIGEST Belgium Flour Fund will be made in our issue for April 17. This statement is given thus far in advance, to allow ample time for such further remittance as DIGEST readers may wish to forward.

"The poor people in our villages were starving, for they have nothing to eat," wrote one little Belgian girl to President Wilson the other day, sending "thanks to the Americans"; and her twin-brother added: "I join in with my sister in thanking you, too, for it is jolly good bread, enough to satisfy any schoolboy's hunger." And, "Had it not been for the food-supplies sent from America, the Belgian people must have starved to death," is the declaration of a frequent visitor to that country.

The need continues, and the sources of American supply are surely not yet exhausted. We shall gladly keep open this channel of their liberality for DIGEST patrons during these next two weeks. Within that time many thousands of dollars can and should be added to the large sum which has already come to us, full accounting for which will follow in due course.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SHERMAN omitted to go on record about neutrality.—*Wall Street Journal.*

TO say that Przemysl held out for quite a spell would merely be to heap up horrors.—*New York World.*

THE *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* is called a "converted" cruiser, but it seems to have backslid.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

THE *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* seems to be confronted with the choice of being interned or interred.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

BRITISH militant suffragettes may now prove their patriotism by going on a hunger-strike.—*Philadelphia North American.*

GENERAL dislike for America doesn't prevent the other nations from coming around at feeding-time.—*Washington Post.*

GENERAL GARZA, it will be noted, is playing a return engagement as President of Mexico this week.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

THE religious organizations that are praying for peace are at least having as much success as the diplomats.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

As the war goes on, international law shows a greater and greater tendency to retire to the dignified seclusion of the dictionary.—*Chicago Herald.*

BY way of proof that she has nothing but the most friendly intentions toward China, Japan is sending 30,000 troops to that country.—*Houston Chronicle.*

THINGS must be very bad in Yucatan when the British and German representatives join in a request that a man-of-war be sent there at once.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE Mexicans may be pardoned for failing to see wherein their method of conducting war violates the rules now followed by civilized nations.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

A MAN who voted twenty-one times in Terre Haute complains that he was paid for only twenty votes. It beats all what crooks these vote-buyers are!—*New York World.*

THE New York Health Commissioner reports that germs in clothing are not killed in the laundry process, which shows that a germ has more vitality than a shirt.—*Boston Transcript.*

VILLA says an American invasion would unite all the Mexicans against it. It's almost worth trying it to see the Mexicans united for the first time in their entire history.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE way the State's counties are going in for prohibition, it was most appropriate that the battle-ship *Pennsylvania* should "take to the water gracefully."—*Philadelphia North American.*

WE must really be more careful in the future. Every time we protest against something Great Britain is about to do, Great Britain cites an American precedent for doing it.—*Chicago Herald.*

ONE Terre Haute man confesses that he voted twelve times in one precinct last fall. No wonder that for ten years the United States census held that the center of population was near Terre Haute.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

ANYWAY, Przemysl is evidently not to be pronounced impregnable.—*New York Evening Post.*

WE seem to have just enough ships for international complications, but not quite enough for international business.—*Chicago Herald.*

IT is hoped that Greece's new Minister of Finance, M. Protopapadakis, does not have to sign all the bank-notes.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THERE certainly is humor in the announcement that Professor Bingham has sailed from New York to discover a lost city.—*Columbia State.*

GIFFORD PINCHOT says he will stay in politics. But before a man can stay in a thing he has got to get into it.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

BILLY SUNDAY is going to Boston. He will have to hire an interpreter if he wants to make himself understood.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

NEW YORK State Senators, in voting down a recall measure, are strictly in accord with the safety-first movement.—*Philadelphia North American.*

NOW that Germany has mobilized the menagerie elephants for hauling work, England will put peanuts on the contraband list.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"I AM done with politics," said Victor Murdock. Whereupon they elected him national chairman of the Progressive party.—*Springfield Republican.*

TO carry Mr. Bryan's idea a step further, why wouldn't it bring peace to Mexico if all the Mexicans would pack up and leave the country?—*Chicago Herald.*

GERMANY is laboring under a delusion, thinks the University *Daily Kansan.* It is impossible to win "pronounced" victories in Russian Poland.—*Kansas City Star.*

WITH a sister of the Kaiser in the royal family and $4,000,000 from the Allies in the royal treasury, Greece is, indeed, in a state of cruel perplexity.—*Chicago Herald.*

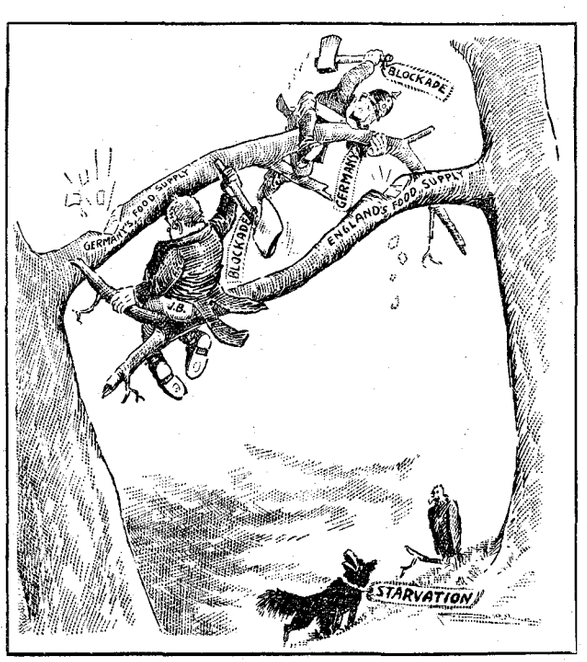
MAJOR-GENERAL GOETHALS will be a useful reminder that it is possible to attain fame and glory in the United States Army without killing a lot of his fellow men.—*Kansas City Star.*

GERMAN engineers are adding to the defenses of the Bosporus. All will be forgiven if Turkey only refrains from calling on the German professors.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IF those warring Mexican generals had any gumption they would see the importance of settling their issues before Colonel Roosevelt and his four sons get into army uniform.—*Kansas City Journal.*

IT would be an extremely good idea to arrange for the presentation of those demands to Carranza and the target-practise of the battle-ships off Vera Cruz to take place on the same day.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE Mexican States of Yucatan, Campeachy, and Chiapas have revolted against all the revolutionary factions. There is no logical end to the thing till every man in Mexico is in rebellion against every other man in Mexico.—*Nashville Tennessean.*



RECIPROCITY.
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean.*

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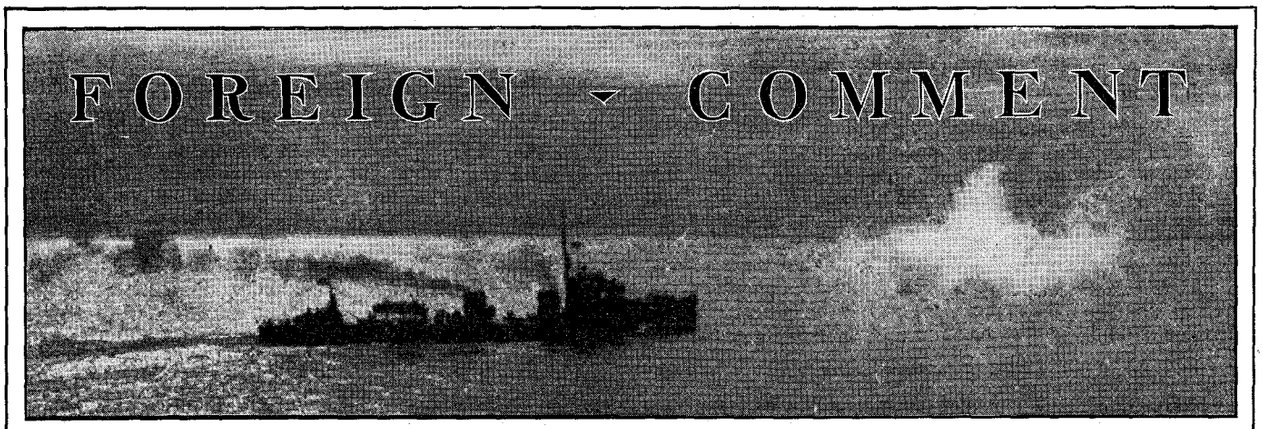
FOREIGN COMMENT



PROTECTING A LINER BOUND FOR AMERICA: BRITISH DESTROYER AFTER A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

This picture, taken by the official photographer of the Red Star liner *Lapland*, shows the British destroyer that came to the *Lapland's* rescue when a German submarine lay in wait for the liner as she left Liverpool for New York. The white cloud to the right is caused by the explosion of one of the shells which, the destroyer's commander believes, finally sank the submarine.

LABOR TROUBLES HAMPERING ENGLAND

LABOR REVOLTS in England have produced, we are told, a situation which is reacting most unfavorably upon the British troops in the field of battle. The engineers and shipyard workers on the Clyde and the Tyne, the coal-heavers and stevedores on the Mersey have gone on strike, and most significant, say the English papers, is the fact that the men are acting on their own initiative and entirely lack the support of their trade-unions. The result has been that the transatlantic mails have been tied up, the docks have become congested, and munitions of war and food urgently needed for the men at the front have been delayed. So serious is the matter, we learn from the press, that Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, has taken up the question personally, and in a letter to the secretary of the Dockers' Union has threatened drastic action. He says:

"I feel sure that these men can hardly realize that their action in thus congesting the docks and delaying munitions of war and food required by our men at the front is having a very serious and dangerous effect and must be stopt.

"I hope this message will put things right for the future. At this time we look to every British man, whoever he may be, to do all in his power to help in carrying the war to a successful conclusion, and in this your men can do their share, thus helping their comrades now fighting in France.

"If this appeal has no effect I shall have to consider steps that will have to be taken to insure what is required at Liverpool being done."

SOLDIERS ALL.

TOMMY (*home from the front, to disaffected workman*)—"What'd you think o' me, mate, if I struck for extra pay in the middle of an action? Well, that's what *you've* been doing." —*Punch* (London).

Almost without exception, the English papers severely blame the men for embarrassing the Government at such a moment, but some feel that they may have a genuine grievance. Thus the London labor organ, *The Daily Citizen*, says:

"There are many who without a second thought would condemn such men off-hand and set down their conduct as simply an enormity. For ourselves, we should want to know first why any real wages grievance should in such circumstances be allowed to arise. If we found that the men had genuine ground for complaint—if, for instance, the real value of their earnings had been suddenly and largely cut down, while the necessity for their labor had suddenly and largely gone up; if they had applied in these circumstances for these things to be taken into consideration; and if that application had been in effect refused, then we should say that the responsibility would lie on those who had given the refusal."

The Government is blamed by the Manchester *Guardian* for not regulating prices of foodstuffs, for to this the strikes are due, says this great provincial organ, which is published in one of the districts most severely afflicted by the situation:

"We must bear in mind that these men have been working under severe pressure for seven months, that they have seen the real value of their wages seriously diminished by increase in the cost of living, and that they believe that speculating contractors and other middlemen are making very fat profits out of the misery which is encompassing the poor. The labor representatives raise the question in the House of Commons, and they are met, it must be freely admitted, with very cold replies, the upshot of which is that prices have been as high before, that war is war, and that the Government can do nothing to bring down the cost of living."

It goes on to say that the Government has two duties:

"In our view, the right of the Government to combat strikes, particularly in work directly or indirectly connected with the war, is at this juncture above question. But, in the first place, this right carries with it a corresponding duty. If it is the Government's right to require that the work of the nation should be done, it is, at the same time, their duty to see that those who do it should not lose by the service they perform."

In the view of a London Liberal organ, *The Daily Chronicle*,

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which has always been sympathetic to the opinions of labor, this strike is merely wanton:

"When one remembers that these Clyde engineers, however just their claims for some rise in wages, are already among the very best-paid workmen in Europe, that they know they are engaged on work which is vital to the fighting forces, and that every day they are idle they are prolonging the war and lengthening the lists of killed among the soldiers and sailors who are offering their lives for them; and, lastly, that they have all this time had the alternative of either ratifying an agreement made for them by their own officials or accepting a fair offer of arbitration, it is difficult to measure or qualify one's censure."

OUR BLOCKADE PROTESTS USELESS

"HANDS OFF!" is the message the English papers send to America in reply to our protests against the recently proclaimed blockade against Germany. Almost without exception the British press make it very clear that while any American protest will be received with all courtesy, the practical effect upon the blockade will be nil. They suggest that American objections may safely be disregarded, as America is in no position to place any backing of force behind her protests. Perhaps the frankest statement of these views is found in the London *Daily Express*, which makes no bones about telling us that England has the whip-hand, and that we can like it or not, as we please:

"We believe that in fighting Germany we are fighting the battle of civilization and human progress. We shall not stay our armor nor lay aside one of our weapons. Our command of the seas makes it possible for us to prevent American cargoes reaching German ports. We are convinced that every ship-load of copper or cotton or foodstuffs that reaches the enemy lengthens war and adds to the fearful toll of death. We are, therefore, determined to cut off Germany's supplies from America and all other neutral countries.

"America will, of course, protest. We shall consider her protest with all courtesy. It is surely better to tell the truth."

The most interesting view, however, is found in the London *Times*, which puts forward the thesis that the Allies are but following a precedent set by the United States in the Civil War, and that, therefore, America has no moral right to make a protest. *The Times* explains the impossibility, from the English view-point, of accepting President Wilson's proposals:

"Germany tells Washington, in substance, that she may suspend her piratical operations and refrain from endangering American ships and lives if England will allow her to import all the food she needs, through agencies whose names are communicated to the United States, and who will hand it over to licensed dealers for consumption by the civil population only. We have already explained that a surrender by us to any proposal of the kind would be, in the circumstances, a surrender to blackmail. It would be an admission that German piracy had intimidated us and a direct invitation to our enemies to resume the process at their convenience, say when they had imported food enough to carry them to the next harvest."

It then proceeds to say that even if Great Britain were to accept the proposition made by Germany by way of Washington, there is no guaranty that Germany would live up to her agreement and that America is in no position to force her to do so. *The Times* then remarks:

"We are satisfied that on reflection the utterly impracticable nature of this project will be perceived across the Atlantic, and that the plan will be seen to be a mere diplomatic trick. American opinion for the moment seems to have forgotten that in all great wars belligerents take action against which neutrals who choose to stand on the bare letter of the law might plausibly protest. Our Washington correspondent reminds us that this was very markedly the case during their own Civil War. The victory of the Union was in great part due to the ruthless blockade of the Southern States, which it was one of Lincoln's first acts to proclaim. The blockade was certainly irregular, under the Declaration of Paris, for many months after it began. The Washington Government knew and confessed that it was irregular. All America knew the terrible loss and hardship which it inflicted on the whole population engaged in one of the chief of English industries.

"But Lincoln's Government appealed for toleration and for indulgence, and the appeal was not in vain. Under the guidance of men like Bright and W. E. Forster, who understood the greatness and the value to mankind of the ideals for which the North was fighting, the British democracy did not scrutinize too closely the acts of a kindred people struggling for its life. Therein they showed the large wisdom and the large generosity of their race.

"May they not hope to-day, when they have been plunged

ENCIRCLED.

—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

THE BREAD-WINNER.

—*Punch* (London).

THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE VIEWED FROM BOTH SIDES.

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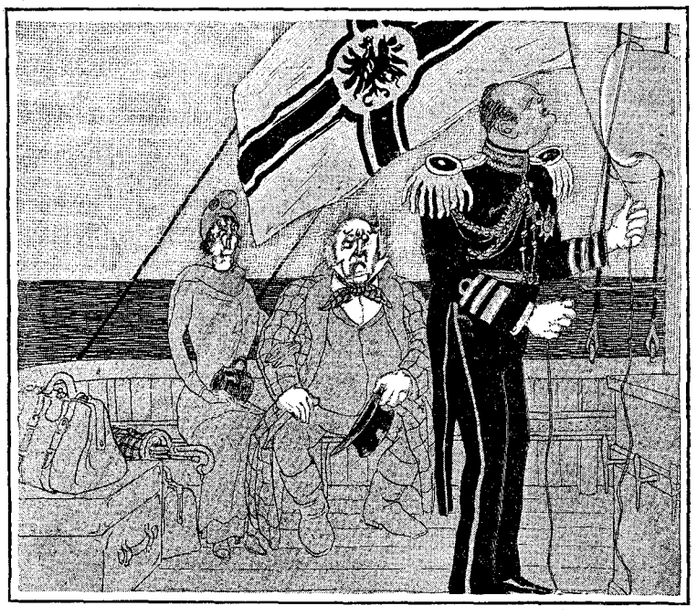

MR. CHURCHILL'S LAST RESOURCE.

"The only thing that can save us from sinking now is the German flag."

—© *Jugend* (Munich).

RUNNING AMUCK.

GERMAN BULL—"I know I'm making a rotten exhibition of myself; but I shall tell everybody I was goaded into it." —*Punch* (London).

AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.

against their will into a conflict yet more deadly, for aims which are not less high, that America will do unto them as, in the day of her visitation and of her trial, they did unto her?"

FACTS FRESH FROM TURKEY

WILFUL MISREPRESENTATION in the English-speaking press has been repeatedly charged by the German papers, and no one denies that since the German cable was cut all reports reaching America have come through cables under the control of the Allies. Under these circumstances we are glad to put before our readers information from at least one of the theaters of war which is as new to us as it will be to them. This new information has been disclosed by a careful study of a recently arrived batch of papers from Constantinople. We find the Turkish editors in a state of great satisfaction over the success that has been achieved by the Ottoman Army in its efforts to effect the "delivery of Egypt." We are told that Turkish troops have crossed the Suez Canal and the main body of the army is sweeping victoriously on to Cairo. Further information is found in the pages of one of the most reliable of Turkish papers, the Constantinople *Ikdam*, in which we read:

"The lands near the Suez Canal inundated by the English are now all occupied by Ottoman soldiers. The Indian troops, on whom the English depended for the defense of the Canal, displayed a tremendous zeal—but in opposition to the English; and even the Suez Company's boats were removed from the canal. Military experts laugh at the futile plans of the English and say that nothing will avail against the Ottoman forces. They very well know that before the Turks is victory and behind them death. When the news of the success at the Suez Canal of our Army of Salvation reached Aleppo the schools were all given a holiday and the people celebrated the victory."

The Constantinople *Orient* quotes a dispatch given out by the Ottoman Bureau of Information which runs:

"A dispatch from our special correspondent informs us that with divine assistance the Ottoman Army charged with the task of liberating Egypt has approached the Suez Canal and sunk one of the five war-ships found in that region, burned a second, damaged a third, and forced a fourth to flee. A fifth war-ship has in its fright anchored at Suez."

Entirely unsuspected information is given in a dispatch reaching the Constantinople *Servet-i-Fuuoun* by way of Aleppo, but quoted as having been received "on excellent authority":

"His Islamic Majesty Wilhelm II. has made his state entry into the conquered French capital. In celebration of the victory over Paris, his Majesty made a speech from the throne in the former French Chamber of Deputies. After its conclusion he offered the Imperial hand to be kissed by the French ex-Deputies, who were deeply touched by this magnanimity."

Worthy of the style of the "Arabian Nights" at its best is this delightful item which we cull from the pages of the *Hanumlar Gazettassi*, a ladies' paper published in Scutari:

"The harem of his Islamic Majesty Wilhelm II., the principal officers of the harem, and the general staff are expected in Constantinople early this spring. Ten powerful captured British dreadnoughts will escort the Imperial harem."

The bombardment of the Dardanelles has not aroused any great excitement in the press, altho the sound of the guns can almost be heard in the city. In the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, however, Halil Bey, the President of that assembly, considered the subject and even admitted the possibility of the passage of the Allied fleet, which he called a move of desperation:

"Defeated on all fronts, the enemy has begun in an access of desperation to attack the Dardanelles. There is no doubt that the enemy with the continual bombardment which their mighty war-ships have been carrying on for some days has not achieved the smallest result which might be considered as a success, and they will soon receive the severest blow that Ottoman bravery can inflict.

"It is improbable that the enemy can come through the Straits of the Dardanelles, but even if he does come through he can be certain that by this exploit our determination will only be increased. He shall know that the greatest part of our army is gathered here, and that measures have been devised against every possibility."

Writing in the London *Daily News*, Sir Edwin Pears, probably the greatest English authority on Turkey, says:

"It is no exaggeration to say that the news furnished is discredited by all sections of the Turkish population.

"Dissatisfaction with the interference of the Germans in every department of the Government is growing. Without venturing to predict what is likely to happen, I should not be going too far in saying that upon any serious defeat by the Russians in Asia Minor there would be a revolt in the Turkish Army, which would be directed against the Germans themselves."

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CHINA'S FEAR OF JAPAN

INTENSE IRRITATION has been aroused in China by the demands made upon the Peking Government by Japan, and relations between the two countries have, we are told, been strained almost to the breaking-point. In Japan great importance is attached to the negotiations now proceeding, and the Government has established a press-censorship, so that the Japanese papers no longer discuss the main issues and only refer guardedly to the side-lights upon the situation. The Chinese papers, on the other hand, are full of the subject, and they one and all urge the Government to take a firm stand. The Allied Powers and the United States, cable dispatches tell us, have intervened and have warned Japan that "grave consequences are likely to ensue" if she does not respect her treaty obligations concerning China's integrity and the "spheres of influence" of the several Powers. The whole future of the Far East, say the Chinese papers, is in peril, and the Peking *Huang Chung Jih Pao* voices the feeling of many prominent Chinese when it says:

"With Japan, friendship, animosity, faith, and justice count for nothing; but that which matters to her is self-aggrandizement. Her short-sightedness will be the cause of turmoil in the Far East after the European War is over. But the worst is yet to come. Wo be to the Far East when the European War is over. Therefore, this is high time for Chinese to be up and doing. . . . If this state of things should prevail indefinitely, this nation will be destroyed, even tho the Japanese do not come to rob us."

Another influential Chinese paper, the Peking *Ta Chu Yu Pao*, protests against the mystery with which the negotiations have been surrounded, but sees the ultimate defeat of Japanese aims:

"The public has been alarmed at the unreasonable demands presented by the Japanese Minister, and as the contents of the demands have been kept secret, the air has been full of speculation. But irrespective of the truth or otherwise of the rumors, the ultimate success of the negotiations will depend on the fact whether our diplomatic officials remain firm or weak-kneed at the very outset. The Japanese Minister may employ all kinds of threats, but he can not force us to give in."

Public opinion is being inflamed against the Japanese by stories of wanton aggression, and these tales, true or false, are having a powerful influence upon the Chinese mind, and the public is determined to support the Government to the end. As an example, we quote one such story found in the pages of the *Pe Ching Ching Pao*, an influential native Peking paper:

"We learn that some days ago a Japanese war-ship touched at Mamol, a seaport in Fukien, and its crew committed not a few outrages upon the natives. In purchasing articles from the natives, the Japanese refused to pay the legal price, and sometimes force was employed to obtain articles from their lawful owners."

The English press in China make common cause with the native papers in urging a firm stand against what they term "Japanese aggression." Thus the Peking *Daily News* says:

"At the present rate of progress under President Yuan, China will and must secure a position due to her among the family of nations. The ambitious dream of placing fifty-five millions of Japanese over four hundred millions of Chinese can never be realized, however aggressive the methods adopted. China is for the Chinese, and she can never be ruled by an alien race again. Japan is a poor country. Without Chinese markets and Western financial aid she can never be in a position to maintain an army and navy, and we advise our Japanese neighbors in all sincerity not to take advantage of our present weakness in point of brute force to humiliate us unduly lest swift retribution follow when the scale of fortune should turn in our favor, but to pay their attention to their own internal affairs, such as finances, etc."

On the Japanese side it is urged that China has taken up a perfectly unreasonable attitude with regard to Japan's "moderate and necessary" requests and that this stand is due to German intrigue. Thus the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* remarks:

"If Germany had not existed, the negotiations between Peking and Tokyo would very likely have been concluded long ago in favor of Japan, who, by securing a settlement of all complicated and important questions pending between the two countries, is solicitous of promoting relations with China and maintaining peace in the East. With the progress of the negotiations over the counter-demands, the situation between the two countries has unexpectedly assumed a rather disquieting aspect, and under existing conditions none can tell how things will develop. . . . We warn President Yuan Shi Kai and the Chinese people not to be victimized by German intriguers, and not to share a fate similar to that which has befallen Turkey, which has been victimized by the Kaiser and his wire-pullers."

In Chinese quarters this suggestion is indignantly repudiated, and the Peking *Gazette*, which has recently passed into German hands, and is therefore in a position to speak with authority, says:

"In this connection we have to register the most emphatic contradiction that the action and decision of the responsible Chinese authorities entrusted with the conduct of the negotiations are in any sense whatsoever inspired, dictated, or influenced by any German or Germans."

JAPAN—"I assure you I haven't eaten him yet; I'm merely squeezing his ribs in anticipation."
—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

JOHN BULL—"No sooner had I taught that Japanese jockey to ride in English fashion than he hopped up and was off on my Chinese dragon, the moment my hands were full here."
—*De Amsterdammer.*

TWO EUROPEAN VIEWS OF JAPAN'S ACTION.

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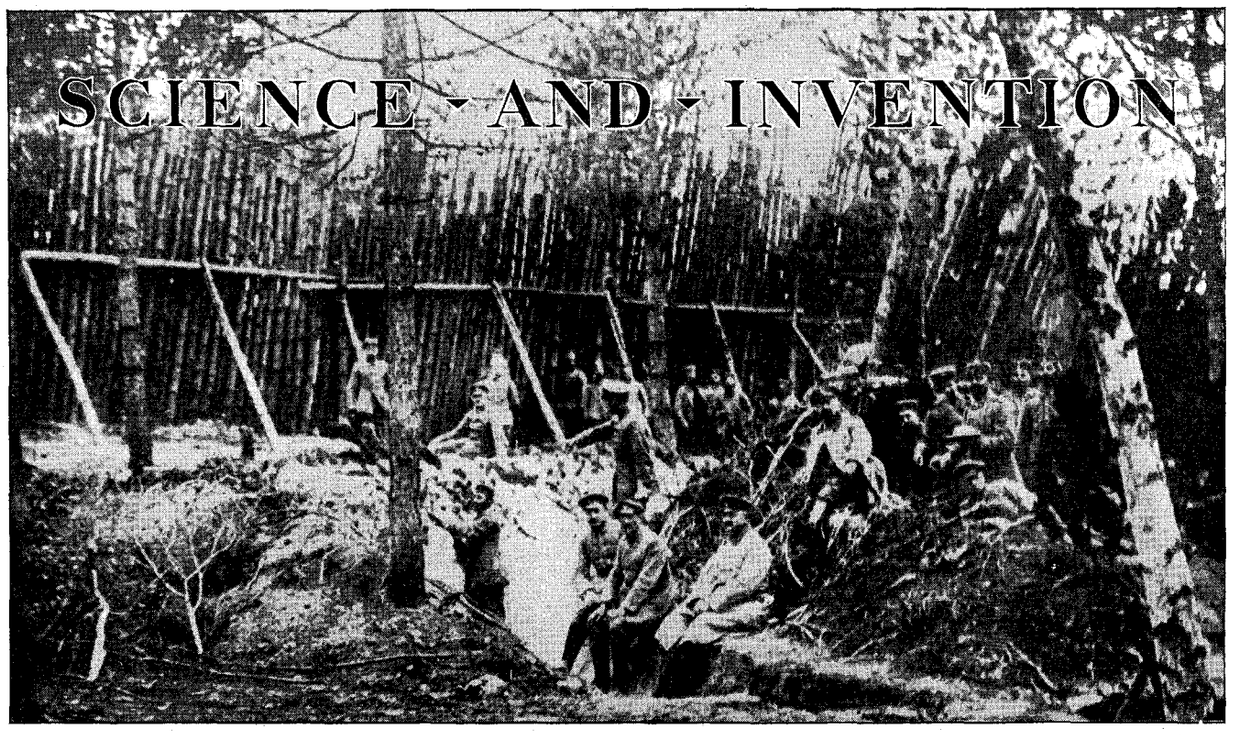

HOW THE GERMANS USE THE SAPLINGS IN THE FRENCH FORESTS.

The invaders use the young trees to form palisades twelve to eighteen feet high, to screen and protect their trenches and artillery positions.

OBLITERATING FRENCH FORESTS

IT IS NOT ONLY with iron, steel, and copper that the battles of France are being fought, but with wood as well. And, while the outlays for arms and ammunition are enormous, they do not represent a more oppressive tax upon the French people than will be the net cost to that country of the present reckless destruction of her forests. That, at least, is the view of one Frenchman of note, M. Jean-Paul Alaux, an eminent architect of Paris, who is now at the front, and has had many opportunities to view the devastation that war works in the wooded countries along the battle-front. In *American Forestry* for March he declares the havoc of the European War in this respect to be "without precedent in history," and names the following causes contributing to it:

"I. Cuttings by the military authorities for strategic reasons and for permitting the more effective use of artillery.

"II. Cuttings for the purpose of building trenches, shelters, and roads.

"III. Cutting for fire-wood for the military kitchens and for fuel with which to warm the shelters.

"IV. Cutting by the enemy and the taking away of timber as valuable booty.

"V. Damages by projectiles and by fires, whether due to accident or design."

Even as far south as Paris the forests have already been damaged by the war, for in the threatened attack on Paris in the first weeks of the German invasion it was deemed necessary to cut paths in some places for the artillery-fire, and to destroy possible ambushes available to the enemy. Montmorency suffered severely, tho Vincennes and Boulogne have so far escaped serious cuttings. In the North, we learn:

"The winter rains have rendered most of the roads impassable, especially in the wooded regions. In the forest of Bouvigny, near Arras, and in the forest of Berthonval, the artillerymen were unable to move their guns over the muddy and entrenched roads, and it was impossible even to transport ammunition. In order to keep the guns supplied, it was necessary to cut new roads in all directions through the forests, using the felled trees for the purpose. The trunks, in sections of about twelve feet, are laid side by side and bound together with ropes and with galvanized-iron wire. They are further securely fastened to stakes driven deep in the ground. The first layer of trees having proved insufficient, a second was added. This again failing to suffice, a third became necessary, until, in many cases, three layers of trees are superposed in order to permit the passage of convoy wagons. To avoid the too rapid wear of the wood through the grinding of the heavy wheels and the tearing of the horses' shoes, earth mixed with straw, bark, and the twigs and small branches of the fallen trees is strewn plentifully over these improvised roadways.

"Other cuttings have been made in these forests, both for shelters and for fire-wood. Concealment of the heavy guns on the edge of the forest has necessitated the use of large quantities of the bigger branches, so that the sum total of what has been already cut represents a very considerable damage. A wood-merchant in my regiment tells me that it will require at least thirty years to renew the growth of that which has already perished, so that the forests shall return a revenue."

The forest of Vitrimont has been completely razed, as has the beautiful wood near Neufchâteau, before the fort of Bourlémont. In the forest of Champenoux every tree was cut down to a height of three feet. The forest of Meaux, the plateau of Amance before Nancy, the wood of Crévie, near Arancourt, and many others, have been either destroyed or terribly gashed. Of his own experiences M. Alaux writes:

"For several weeks I have been quartered in the vicinity of Arras. In the wood of La Haye, all of the trees and undergrowth have been cut practically throughout the whole area of the forest. It was done for the purpose of providing fire-wood for the kitchens and shelters. Daily, I have seen the men file away, ax and bill-hook in hand, to return later laden down with great bundles of wood, which they threw down beside their shelters, and which they would afterward split with wooden wedges.

"To construct our subterranean shelters, which are practically shell-proof, we use roof-supports consisting of small trunks of trees from four to six inches in diameter. Resting on these are the split slabs, in two courses, separated by small branches or straw. Over the whole is strewn earth to the depth of about eighteen inches. In order to keep the rain and melting snow from finding its way through this roof, a shelter-roof is built overhead. This is composed of bundles of small branches and straw, which are laid at a proper angle and which rest upon

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a small sapling stretched across the roof area. They serve as an umbrella to protect the roof beneath.

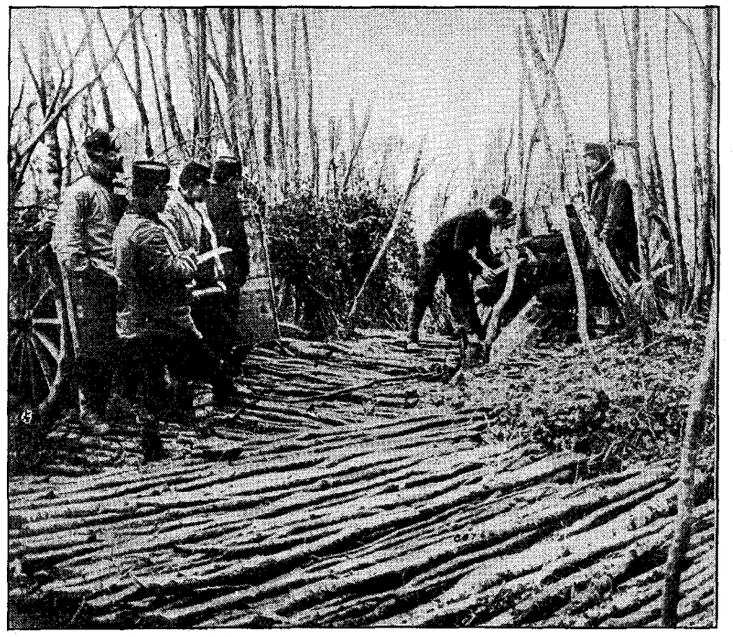
"While it is true that much of the wood employed in constructing these shelters and in building trenches and roads will not be wholly lost, it will of course serve no other purpose than that of fire-wood. But even this service is problematical and will of course depend largely upon the duration of the campaign. We also cut off large branches with which to mask the heavy guns and the caissons of ammunition, which are generally stationed near the edge of the wood. This practise is everywhere in vogue as a means of preventing the discovery of their location from the prying eyes of the aeroplanists."

What the hand of man has not done, for the express purpose of offense or defense, the hail of shells from the Austrian 42 cm. and French "75" has accomplished. Few bits of woodland have escaped along the front, but among the few, happily, are the beautiful forests of Chantilly and Compiègne, which mark the southernmost advance of the Germans and were not held long enough to permit much damage.

The French Department of Forestry has already restricted to a large extent the uses that may be made of the larger forests by the military. But it is difficult to enforce these regulations, and, also, we are told,

"The indiscriminate 'gashing,' which is generally the custom in such work, will render the damage much greater than one thought would be the case, even tho the regulations were properly observed. . . . . .

"I am told that the enemy have cut down huge quantities of trees in the Argonne, transporting the timber to their own country, as booty of quickly realizable value. This represents a real disaster—one which it will require long, long years to repair."



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A TREE ROAD FOR ARTILLERY TRANSPORT.

Three layers of small trees are used for this road, which was hastily laid to rush a field-piece to the firing-line. Hundreds of thousands of trees have thus been sacrificed by all the armies, and it will take a generation to repair the damage.

GAS-SOFTENED PAVEMENTS — Leaky gas-mains have long been recognized as highly objectionable. The escaping gas permeates the soil, kills grass and trees, and fills the air with a vile odor. It accumulates in cavities and sometimes causes explosions. Now it has been found guilty of still another misdemeanor—it combines chemically with asphalt, thus softening and deteriorating pavements made of that substance. George C. Warren, in a paper read before the American Society of Municipal Improvements, at Boston, makes this clear. To quote from an abstract in *Engineering News* (New York):

"Conclusions from laboratory tests show (*a*) that illuminating-gas without agitation rapidly liquefies asphalt cement and refined asphalt and destroys its value as a cementing medium, and (*b*) that illuminating-gas not only attacks but combines with the asphalt, increasing its weight. . . . . .

"The visible effect of leaking gas on a bituminous pavement is a serious 'shifting' or 'rolling' of the pavement in its softened condition, accompanied by a breaking up of the surface into a 'crackled' appearance like an alligator's back.

"Generally, when this condition is noticed, a perceptible odor of gas will be found in the pavement surface, but sometimes the leak may have been repaired or the gas taken another course and the gas escaped so that its odor can not be detected, yet the pavement is left in a seriously damaged condition. On the other hand, under certain subsoil conditions the earth below the pavement may retain the escaped gas and continue its damaging effect for months, if not years, after the gas-main has been repaired, and the cause of the trouble probably removed.

"In such cases, before making repairs to the pavement its entire surface over the main and where the surface shows the effect of gas should be removed, and the gas-main should be thoroughly repaired (renewed if necessary)."

THE WEATHER ON THE MOON

HOW can there be any weather at all on the moon when there is no air and no water? There is temperature there with a vengeance, ranging from somewhere near the absolute zero in the lunar midnight to that of the terrestrial tropics at lunar midday. But how can there be rain or snow, wind or storm? These questions arise when the intelligent reader observes the title of a leading article in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., March) by Prof. William H. Pickering—"Meteorology of the Moon." The fact is that there is at least one astronomer of eminence who does not believe in the absence of air and water on the moon's surface—and that is the author of this very article. He grants that there may be very little of each, but there is enough to make it quite possible to talk of lunar "weather" conditions in the ordinary terrestrial sense. According to Professor Pickering, we can see through the telescope, on the moon, things that can be accounted for in no other way than by believing that there are wind, fog, cloud, and snow on that barren orb. He submits pictures of what he has seen, so that the reader may judge for himself. He says, in substance:

"The fundamental fact on which is based the study of the meteorology of Mars is the melting of its polar caps. The moon has no well-defined polar caps, altho its northern and southern limbs are appreciably brighter than either of its equatorial ones. There are, however, scattered over the whole of its surface numerous minute white spots more or less sharply defined and it is to some of these that we shall now direct our attention.

"The object with which we shall begin our studies is the well-known mountain Pico. It is not strictly a mountain in the geological sense of the word, but rather a spiracle or pinnacle, such as occurs in some of our volcanic regions. Perhaps the best idea of its appearance as compared with terrestrial mountains may be obtained from Fig. 7.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to state that every line and shading shown in the drawing actually exist on the moon. It has not been touched up in any way to give it a resemblance to a terrestrial peak, but the mountain is represented exactly as it appears as seen through the telescope. Independent drawings made a little earlier and later in the lunation show practically every detail shown in the present sketch. Pico is not quite as steep as it appears in the sketch. It is also noticeable that the

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snow is found on the ridges, and not in the ravines, as in the case of our own large accumulations of ice.

"As to the origin of the formation, it is pretty clearly a piece of the original lunar crust which was surrounded but not overwhelmed by the great fissure eruption causing the Mare Imbrium. The fact that the snow is mainly found upon the ridges leads us to believe that cracks exist along their crest-lines. From these cracks water vapor escapes, and, on account of the deficiency of the lunar atmosphere, is immediately redeposited as snow. This peculiarity is shared by other lunar mountains, and would lead us therefore to believe that Pico still occupies its original position, and has withstood the devastating flood by which it was surrounded.

"In the accompanying plate the first seven drawings represent Pico. Located upon the mountain are eight prominent white patches which we shall designate as snow. They have been lettered as indicated in the third figure."

Professor Pickering devotes considerable space to a study of the changes of these spots from day to day, as indicated on the drawings. For instance:

"In Fig. 3, the whole eastern face is resplendent with freshly formed snow, yet not quite so brilliant as at the higher levels, perhaps because on the lower and steeper slopes small projections of rock more frequently interrupt the bright surface. Spot *c* has greatly increased in size, *a* has diminished by melting away from the eastern end of the ridge, while new spots have formed at *d*, *d'*, *e*, *f*, and *g*. Spots *d*, *d'*, *e*, and the western ends of *b* and *c* were distinctly greenish, and this appearance frequently occurs when the formation of snow is very light, due perhaps to small scattered patches. The effect may be subjective, altho it does not look as if it were. Spots *f* and *g* were the brightest of the southeastern patches, a supremacy which the southern one, *g*, soon loses under the influence of the direct summer sun."

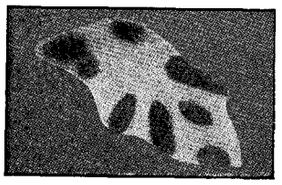

FIG. 9. SEPT. 24, 1912, A LUNAR SNOW-STORM.

In Fig. 9, Professor Pickering believes we see a snow-storm. Spots *a* and *d* appear to be "steaming"—a phenomenon that might also be due to fog, tho the author thinks it is a cloud of snow-crystals forming from the vapor rising through his hypothetical ridge-cracks. On February 18, 1913, he writes in his diary, "The 'snow-storm' has begun on *a* and *d*," and on other days, he remarks, "snow-storm on the northeast peak," "the snow-storm has ceased," etc. To quote further:

"The 'snow-storm' referred to in several of these extracts is a possible explanation of the phenomenon observed, since, as it progresses, *d* gradually becomes brighter than before and sometimes larger. At the same time *d* is clearly shown, with sharp borders, one day before the general haziness usually appears. Moreover, some of the other spots, notably *f*, are equally bright with *d*, and only on the rarest occasions appear hazy."

It is not only in the blizzards on Mount Pico and elsewhere that Professor Pickering finds examples of lunar weather. In certain places he has found what he thinks are hot springs, and he believes that he has witnessed, again and again, the melting of patches of snow under the sun's rays in the early lunar morning. He says:

"It has been the writer's object to show, not that periodic changes occur in the brighter regions of the lunar surface, for that was known before, but to show in just what these changes consist. Within the craters, the dark areas appear and disappear at about the same interval before and after midday, which, therefore, seems to be the time when the snow presents the smallest area. In the case of Linné, and apparently also of Littrow, the white spot is invisible both at sunrise and sunset. Just why this should be so is not very clear, but it would seem to indicate that the moisture can only escape from the vent about midday, and that toward sunset it all evaporates. Toward noon the evaporation occurs before it can get far from the vent, hence the spot is smaller, altho brighter at that time than earlier or later.

"In the case of the mountains, Pico, Pico *B*, and Straight Range, most of the white spots grow smaller the longer the sun shines on them. Those on the west side of the mountains, toward the rising sun, are of full brightness when the sun first strikes them. Those on the east do not deposit until the sun has been shining on the region for a day or two. It appears as if the ground some little way beneath the surface must be heated up before the moisture can escape. The spots on the western side, on the other hand, must be formed very shortly after the sun sets on them, but while it is still daylight in the surrounding region, for it is clear that nothing can deposit during the night, or both sides of the mountain would be brilliant when the sun first reached them.

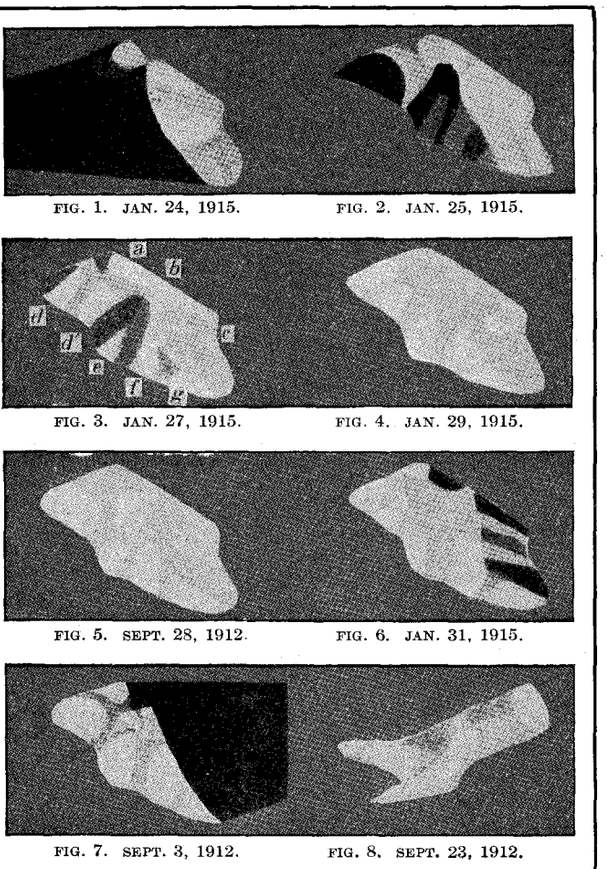

FIG. 1. JAN. 24, 1915. FIG. 2. JAN. 25, 1915.

FIG. 3. JAN. 27, 1915. FIG. 4. JAN. 29, 1915.

FIG. 5. SEPT. 28, 1912. FIG. 6. JAN. 31, 1915.

FIG. 7. SEPT. 3, 1912. FIG. 8. SEPT. 23, 1912.

LUNAR WEATHER-MAPS.

The first seven drawings represent Mount Pico. In figure 3 the white patches are lettered whose growth or dwindling indicates weather-changes on the moon.

"The writer has sometimes been asked, 'What reason is there to believe that there is ice upon the moon?' The answer is: 'For the same reason that we believe there is ice upon Mars, because the phenomena observed can be more readily explained that way than any other.' Whether the ice is deposited upon the surface, or floats as minute crystals just above it, in the form of surface clouds or fog, is not yet clear, but it is believed it occurs in both forms. Where the boundaries are sharply defined, it lies upon the surface. Where the boundaries are indistinct and hazy, as, for instance, in the case of Linné, it is still uncertain."

CEMENT FROM BEETS — Excellent cement is now being manufactured by a French firm from a by-product in the process of making beet-sugar. Says a writer in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, January 23):

"The scum that forms when the beets are boiled, and which has heretofore been thrown away, consists largely of carbonate of lime and water; and from 70,000 tons of beets treated, 4,000 tons of carbonate of lime is obtained; to this 1,100 tons of clay is added, the resulting product being 3,162 tons of excellent cement. The scum is pumped into large tanks, where it is allowed to dry partially; finely divided clay is then mixed with it; the mixture is thoroughly amalgamated by beaters for an hour and burned in a rotary kiln, much in the same way as Portland cement. The clinker is then removed and pulverized into cement."

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A WAR OF PROTOPLASMS

A BIOLOGICAL VIEW of the war, regarding it as simply a case of two strong dominant types of varietal hybrids each trying to get control of the other, was recently put forward by Dr. Robert Tuttle Morris, ex-President of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, in an address on "Warfare as Natural History" at the Cornell Club, in New York City. Dr. Morris is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying that in the European struggle a "strong, haughty, *nouveau-riche* protoplasm is in conflict with an equally strong, old patrician protoplasm." He applies his theory also to the Mexican situation. We read in *The Times*, under the headline "How a Biologist Views the War":

"Dr. Morris diagnosed the European conflict as a free-for-all show-down between 'Mr. Darwin, of England, and Mr. Treitschke, of Germany,' and he predicted that Darwin would win out. It was not the Darwinian theory about the survival of the fittest that would win, he explained, but the other Darwinian theory about the mutual dependence of protoplasm.

"Man Dr. Morris described as a group of protoplasmic cells that were in constant warfare, and warfare as 'one of Nature's methods of deciding the struggle for survival.' That being settled, he went on to show how the whole war in Europe was a battle of protoplasms, and continued:

"'It makes no difference how many allies they have or how much the world suffers and pays out. They're going to fight it out, and one side is going to dominate. What's going to happen to Germany? Crush her? No. You can't crush a splendid protoplasm of 70,000,000. Press it down on top and it bulges out at the sides. The Prussian is always there, and he will be there ten years from now. Nor can you crush Great Britain, a splendid type of protoplasm that has dominated so long.'

"There was only one way out that Dr. Morris could see, and that was of a sort not calculated to bring peace to the separate groups of protoplasm in the trenches for several days to come.

"'But if they only realized the natural history of it,' he said. 'If they would only pay more heed to the mutual-dependence theory of Darwin instead of the survival-of-the-fittest idea, then we would have sap channels of trade reestablished with Dr. Butler's "international mind" flowing through them and destruction would cease.'

"'As with all protoplasmic forms,' he said, 'the strength of a nation depends on the hybrids that caused that variety. The great fund of energy is in the race; the lesser funds are taken out by the nation.'

"And so, he reasoned, it was the varietal hybrid like the Puritan that produced the longest and strongest stock. And that led him up to the Mexican situation. This, he said, was easy to explain. Mexico was short on varietal hybrids—hadn't any at all, in fact.

"'In Mexico,' he said, 'we have specific hybrids—that is, hybrids between species—crosses between the Aryan-Spanish and Mongolian-Indian. So, of course, we may expect a series of short, sharp revolutions down there. Naturalists laugh up their sleeves when they see good people getting excited because the Mexicans can't govern themselves. Of course they can't. There is no strong dominant type, and it takes some remarkable mutant like a Diaz, who executes his rivals without asking questions, to govern and keep order.'

"Dr. Morris then advanced the theory that the Jewish people would be the next to dominate.

"'It is true that they ceased to be a nation politically long ago,' he said, 'but through the habit of the species *homo sapiens* they are gathering in the cities and are thriving under urban life. They are increasing more rapidly than any others, and under natural laws they will dominate the Aryans. There is nothing in Zangwill's melting-pot theory. It is absurd biologically. The Jews or Semites are not going to cross with the Aryans; they are not melting away. A sort of racial feeling that they must come again to rule the earth keeps them together.'

"For the same reason Dr. Morris did not think there was going to be any long-established American nation. The dominant varietal hybrids here were fast running out of protoplasmic energy, he said."

Commenting on Dr. Morris's address, *The Times* calls attention to the fact that he "did not allude to the protoplasmic millions of the French and Russian brands, to be considered with those of England as against Germany." The editorial writer goes on:

"Something in them all, call it protoplasm or cussedness, is striving for dominance and, in doing so, is trying to kill off the 'varietal hybrid' of another nation or nations. Yet, Dr. Morris believes that the theory about the survival of the fittest is not the one that will win; that the peace congress will show the triumph of another theory of Darwin now in conflict with Treitschke—the 'mutual dependence of protoplasm.' The special saps of the races will again flow through the channels of trade and social intercourse, and, because of their dependence on one another's peculiar virtues, they will submit to the 'international mind.' Thus natural history would triumph over politics and war."

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE WOUNDED

MARKED EFFECTS upon the mental state of a people at war are produced by the violent upheavals and transformations of the conditions of daily life at such a time, together with the equally violent emotions of patriotism, hatred, grief, and anxiety. Among the wounded, naturally, this condition of mind is further modified by their own specific experiences—the impressions produced by the actual conflict, or by pain or apprehension. Hence there is to be observed a definite "psychology of the wounded," which the German scientist must look into. It has accordingly been made the subject of a study by Dr. L. Mehler, the director of a leading hospital in Frankfort-on-the-Main, who reports his findings in the *Umschau* (Berlin, January 30). Dr. Mehler points out that a sick man is always inclined to make a confessor of physician or nurse, confiding his mental emotions or ideas to him almost as freely in many instances as his bodily symptoms, and this tendency is naturally intensified when he is far from home, family, and friends. He adds the rather curious observation that the only deterring influence in this respect is the effect of the military drill, which causes the German soldier to regard the physician in charge as his military superior! Further:

"It is a striking fact that in the first days in the hospital there is to be observed very little difference due to variations of civil education or of degree of education. The war, which has called to the colors the rich and the poor, the lofty and the lowly, the cultivated and the uncultivated, and within whose trenches all differences swiftly disappear, appears likewise to influence quite equally the direction of the thoughts.

"The mood of the wounded on their first arrival in hospital is, commonly, very exalted. The wound is called a mere trifle; one must get quite well again soon, so as to be able to get back to the front. To questions as to how things are going it is replied that all is going splendidly. The losses of the enemy are huge—our own are also stated to be very great—they never have equaled us in attack, nor in tactics either. Personal deeds are seldom mentioned, but those of the company or regiment are apt to be praised. Statements of position are often inexact, frequently quite wrong, while the positions of the regiments, unless side by side, are quite unknown. In general, however, one can not place too much trust in the statements of the wounded; the optimism which happily prevails at the front tends to color the tale."

The first wish of the wounded when they reach the shelter of the hospital is for a bath and sleep—easy to understand after the fatigue of the fight and of the journey, and natural to decent men coming from a situation where "water is dearer than wine." It is only in actual pain that the services of the doctor are demanded.

"The necessity for an operation is promptly recognized. But resistance to physical pain is not very great; narcotics are necessary even in very slight cases, tho of course there are numerous exceptions. It frequently turns out that the 'trifle' spoken of is really a serious injury—the excitement of the battle and the tension of every sense prevent the consciousness of pain. The sleep is often disturbed in the first few days. The thunder of the cannon still roars in the ears, signals are heard once more, and at times all the emotions of the fight reappear in dreams."

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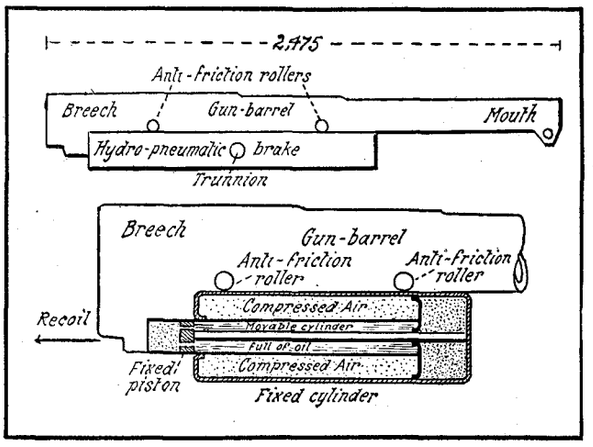
The first state of exaltation, we are told, is often followed by a short period of depression until the old zest of life is restored by sleep and the always excellent appetite. This restoration is evinced, first, by the thought of personal appearance with a demand for the barber, and by the call for cigars. A religious feeling is shown, too, and those who are able attend the hospital services and those of church on Sunday. Then,

"As convalescence progresses, the humor of the soldier comes more to the surface. The warrior's thoughts are of eating and drinking, wine, women, and song. Song, especially popular songs and soldier songs, are sung in chorus, a musical director often turns up, likewise artists of piano or violin. Even before convalescence is complete the patient often declares himself fit for service, and this not from boastfulness, but the expression of a feeling of loyalty to duty. Shirkers are rare, shame before one's comrades preventing such evasions."

Mutilations, even very serious ones, seem to be borne more easily than in civil life, and provided there remains the capacity to return to the former calling, or at least to earn one's daily bread, the future is faced confidently. There is a spontaneous exhibition of comradeship, mutual helpfulness. The newly wounded are cheered and comforted, and the good points of the hospital are extolled. Wounds are not talked of—they are accepted as fate; the faint-hearted who bewail themselves are apt to be taunted with rough soldiers' jests; "but the very man over whom the whole ward has made merry is the object of really touching helpfulness the first time he gets out of bed, or when, hobbling and staggering, he must depend on others for assistance." Really wonderful, according to Dr. Mehler, is the unshakable faith in the success of German arms:

"Here is no doubt, no pessimism! Justice is done the enemy, but their final overthrow is beyond question to our soldiers. Hate for England is uniform; the French, on the other hand, are abundantly praised. Little scenes in the hostile camp are often related with a touch of sentiment. Any one who has exact knowledge of the psychology of our soldiers laughs at the lies about their atrocities. Fraud and treachery have certainly been sternly and ruthlessly avenged, but these men, who are more like big children than refined Sadists, have never been guilty of crimes against women and children. Domestic political questions are never discust; those of foreign politics, on the other hand, are handled on broad lines. If things go according to the ideas of the wounded, there'll be a remarkable map when peace is declared!"



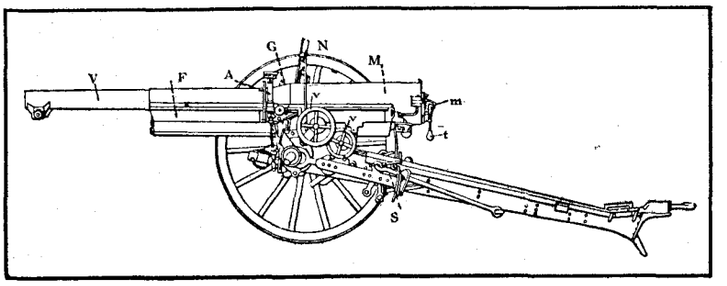
DETAILS OF THE HYDRO-PNEUMATIC BRAKE OF THE "75."

The writer closes with the declaration that the observation for months of the wounded from all quarters of the Fatherland, of the excellence, both physical and spiritual, of the human material, gives every one the conviction of ultimate victory.

FRANCE'S PET GUN

THE GLORY of the French artillery is the "75" field-gun whose very existence was a jealously guarded secret until war and success made concealment no longer possible. Twenty years ago French artillery experts set to work to produce a gun which could duplicate on land the rapidity and accuracy of the "Canet" and the "Hotchkiss" naval guns. From the pages of *The Illustrated London News* we learn the problem that presented itself to the French artillery officers for solution:

"It became eminently desirable to produce, not a gun which would remain immovable during the discharge (a thing mechanically impossible), but one which would return to its original position after each shot had been fired. Thus, resighting and readjusting not being called for, the rate of fire would be very greatly increased. The problem was how to construct a gun-carriage which could be fixt to the ground so firmly that it would not move while the gun (joined to the carriage by an 'elastic' contrivance destined to absorb the shock) recoiled after the shot, on travelers conveniently arranged. Attempts in this direction had been made by several officers, notably by Captain Locard, of the Foundry of Bourges, but they had failed as far as field-weapons were concerned."



THE FAMOUS FRENCH 75-MILLIMETER GUN.

Diagram showing the left side, with the left wheel removed.

V. Gun-barrel. *M.* Jacket of gun. *F.* Hydro-pneumatic brake. *A.* Sighting-gear. *G.* Back-sight. *N.* Level. *m.* Striker. *t.* Firing-trigger. *v.* Elevating-gear.

While the solution of the problem seemed easy enough in theory, it still remained to be seen whether it could be accomplished in practise, and, strangely enough, the first hint came from the Germans. And this is how it happened:

"General Mathieu, then head of the artillery at the French War Office, came to know that Herr Haussner, a German engineer and a very able man, had submitted to Krupp a model of a gun with 'a long recoil,' or rather, with 'a recoil of the gun on the gun-carriage,' as the German experts would say. It was understood further that, after experiments, Krupps had undertaken the construction of the new weapon. The General, a good judge of a man, sent for Major Deport, then head of the workshops at Puteaux, and asked him pointblank whether he, too, could not invent a gun based on the principle of the 'long recoil.' Major Deport knew his subject thoroughly, and, after reflection, answered that he was ready to solve the problem. He set to work, and in 1894 he submitted to General Mercier, the Minister of War, a field-gun able to fire twenty-five rounds a minute. Its accuracy was perfect, and its stability was such that the two principal gunners could remain seated on the gun-carriage during firing. Thus the '75' was born; and was everything the most exacting gunner could desire."

Perhaps the most amusing thing in connection with the birth of the "75" was the fact that the information from Krupp's which was responsible for the efforts of Major Deport turned out to be entirely inaccurate. But, adds *The Illustrated London News*:

"Inaccurate information had particularly happy results for France, by putting Major Deport on the road to his great discovery. The Major was made a lieutenant-colonel too late in life to hope to rise to a much higher rank, and so decided to retire and to accept a position in the Compagnie des Forges, at Châtillon-Commentry, where, to this day, he controls the artillery-supply."

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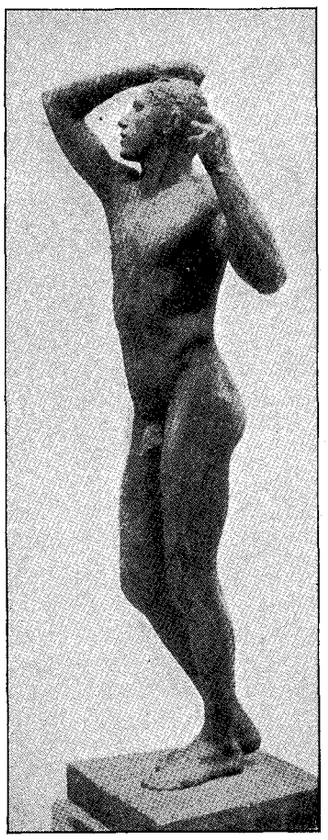
LETTERS - AND - ART

RODIN'S GIFT TO BRITAIN

THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN SILENT on most aspects of the present war, and little of anything has appeared in print on the subject of their alliance with England —little, that is, of the nature of felicitation with their island neighbors. England, on the other hand, has given expression to numberless emotions, one writer saying that "among all the sorrows of this war there is one joy for us in it: that is, it has made us brothers with the French as no two nations have ever been brothers before." This "millennium of friendship" is sealed in one way, however, by France, for Rodin, her greatest sculptor, early signalized the alliance by a gift to the British nation of eighteen of his works. Rodin, in a sense, was already accepted as a British institution. London and Manchester have a few of his works; he has been president of the International Society, and Oxford has given him a degree. Still, the small representation he sustains in British galleries is not enough to evade this suspicion of Charles Aitken exprest in *The Contemporary Review:*



"AGE OF BRONZE."

One of the works Rodin gave to England either as a seal of the alliance or with a "grain of French malice," as a writer suggests.

"Modern foreign art is so conspicuous by its absence in both public and private collections in England that one almost suspects a grain of French malice underlying Rodin's gift, and it is not without a sense of shame that we realize that we have no suitable place in which to house this treasure. At present his gift is exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum, but that vast storehouse of applied art is scarcely an ideal setting. The artist's generosity in giving his work surely makes it incumbent on us, as recipients, to consider whether an effort can not be made to house it suitably, so that it may produce its maximum effect, both in itself and as the starting-point of a national collection of modern foreign art."

If Rodin has not escaped the failings of the age in which he is cast, he "at least has done full justice to its highest qualities," thinks Mr. Aitken, and "future ages will know us in Rodin, if at all." Moreover,

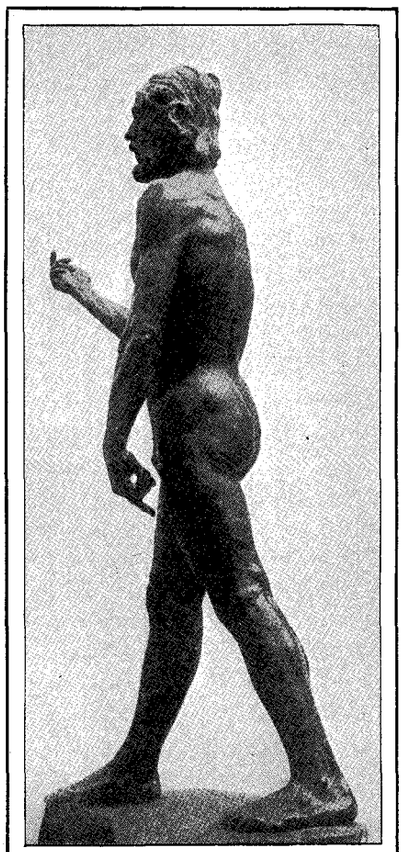
"They will see, too, in his recent action one more proof of the disinterested gallantry that has animated the French and led them, more than any other nation, to do things because they needed to be done, as much for the sake of the whole of humanity as for the sake of France. As the author of 'Thoughts on the War' puts it:

"'It is that they have a kind of strength new to nations, such as we see in beautiful women who have endured great sorrow and outlived all the triumphs and passions of their youth, who smile where once they laughed; and yet they are more beautiful than ever, and seem to live with a purpose that is not only their own, but belongs to the whole of life. So now we feel that France is fighting, not merely for her own honor and her own beautiful country, still less for a triumph over an arrogant rival, but for what she means to all the world, and that now she means far more than ever in the past.'

"This is as true of France in art as in war, and Rodin, both as an artist and as a man, has added no small significance to the meaning of France for the rest of the world, and above all for England. Such a gift to another nation is good augury of the growth of impulses and faiths wider than those of the nineteenth century, with its restless, undirected isolation of nations and individuals."

Not all the works presented by Rodin are named, but these paragraphs indicate the high quality of the donation:

"The Rodin gift consists of eighteen works—sixteen bronzes, a marble group, 'Amor and Psyche,' and the face of Dante in terra-cotta. Among them are such masterpieces as 'The Age of Bronze,' 'The Muse' or 'Inner Voice' of the Victor Hugo monument, which, with the colossal headless 'Cybele' and the 'Femme Accroupie,' well represent Rodin's work founded on the antique tradition. The 'St. John the Baptist,' tho not actually part of the gift, is placed with it, and represents the artist's more closely imitative art; and 'The Prodigal Son' shows his power of pressing the utmost tragic emotion from sculptured forms. In portraiture the 'George Wyndham' and 'M. Ryan' display a vigorous capacity in treating the ordinary commission, but the two busts of the 'Duchesse de C. C.' are masterpieces. The complex charm of modern womanhood is caught and translated into bronze with extraordinary vivacity, yet with such feeling for the material that the bust has the authority and finality of an antique. The full-face study for the 'Balzac' is masterly in itself, and of the greatest interest in relation to the final form of the monument.



"ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST."

One of the few Rodins previously owned by Great Britain and now placed with her new acquisitions.

"The Florentine influence on Rodin is less well represented in the gift than the classic, and it remains for us to add one or two works, such as the 'Creation of Man,' 'Le Baiser,' 'Eve,' or 'Le Frère et la Sœur.' The group of works in which he has

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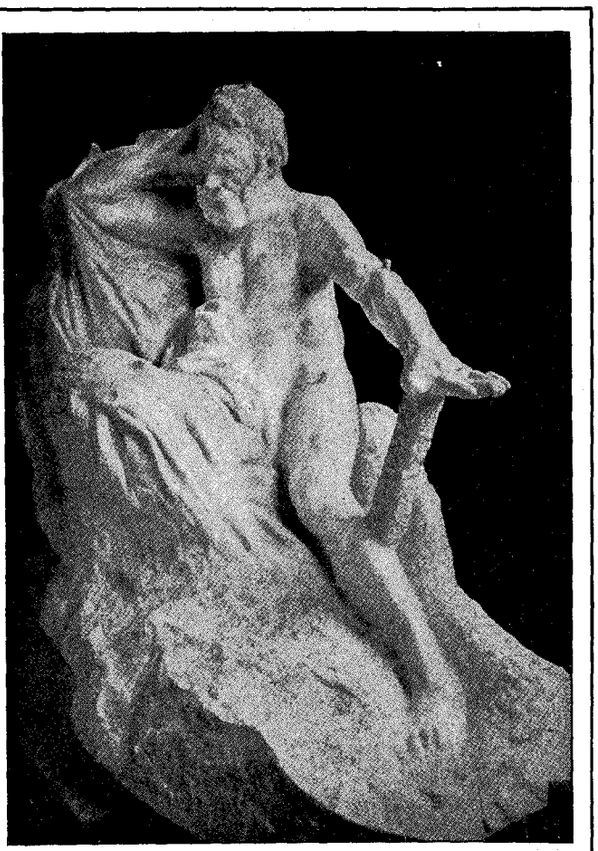
succeeded in fixing the elusive beauty of nude forms enlaced is also inadequately represented by the 'Amor and Psyche' and 'L'Ange Déchu,' while none of the greatest portrait busts is there. But the collection, as it stands, is a revelation of the sculptor's many-sided force and sense of beauty."

PARIS STREET-BALLADS OF THE WAR

WHILE the Paris theaters are practically "out of business" and many good actors are in dire distress because of the war, says a writer in the *Gaulois* of that city, the street-singer of patriotic ballads is enjoying vogue and profits. There is no heart in the average Parisian at present to sit through a play, we are told. Rather he prefers to stroll the boulevards, stopping here and there to join a crowd gathered about a street-balladist, who sings stories and events of the great conflict. The singer is usually author, composer, and artist in one, and is by no means a graduate of the Conservatoire, but some worker who has lacked employment since the date of mobilization. This is apparent from the quality of the product, and is why the composition and rendition are liked by the people. They are being addrest in their own natural, vigorous medium. After sunset when the balladists are obliged to keep out of the streets, we read further, one may listen to a cleverer type of patriotic song in the concert-halls. Some of these, the Paris writer regrets to tell us, are rather daring in expression, but others are not open to this objection. The street-singers, both men and women, wander up and down, and even into the courtyards of houses—when they can prevail over the stern authority of the *concierge*. One mentioned in the *Gaulois* is accompanied by a violinist, who is "not a partner, but a paid assistant." The title of "The Little Soldier of Right" is announced, we are told, and the fiddler begins to saw his bow more energetically than musically to the following march-song:



"THE INNER VOICE."

Part of the Victor Hugo monument that Rodin included in his gift to the British nation.

The die is cast—and on to the front!
Is the sacred command to Frenchmen.
For against all hope is war unchained
By William the Mad and his henchmen.
So, sturdy toiler, lay down your tools—
Lo, Germans menace Paris and the Arch—
Then quit your shop and your fam'ly dear,
Leap to your gun and march!

When the hundred or more people gathered about the singer have heard the refrain of the song once or twice, they form a chorus for him in the following:

A freeman race fears not the fray;
With Right as Might it takes its part.
So calm and firm you'll march away,
Brave soldiers of the throbbing heart.

At the finish of the song comes the business part of the performance. The singer passes his hat, asking two cents for a copy of the words and music; and coins a-plenty are produced. Another timely song of which the *Gaulois* writer speaks is called "The Awakening of the Nations." It terminates in an apotheosis of homage to the King of Belgium, after having rendered due honors to the King of England, the Czar, and to President Poincaré. The man who wrote and sings this song, we read, is convinced of the excellence of his vocal gifts, tho his manner is as simple in art as the refrain of the song itself:

"Halt—who goes there?" all Europe cries—
Roused from her lassitude—
Forward all to our border-lines,
The invader must be subdued.

As one in our souls and arms
we're joined,
And take the oath to stand,
And flay the loathsome reptile
Stark dead upon the land!

We are introduced then to a woman street-singer, who wears a little French flag and a Belgian flag on either side of her corsage, with a coquettish bow of tricolor ribbon in her hair. Her face is commonplace, but when she begins her song, "The Marseillaise of the Dead," it becomes aglow with the light of tragedy. Her voice "rages and weeps over our soil red with blood," nor does it become calm until she reaches her refrain, of which the following are two lines:

Unconquered souls beyond the
tomb we'll guard
Our glorious flag in faithful
watch and ward.

To the writer this singer appears an incarnate figure of patriotism, and he describes her voice as making the hearts of her audience fairly throb. But she lets him down from these heights when at the end of her performance she asks him in the commonest accents to buy a copy and quickly, "because there are not enough for all present." He hands over his two cents, as do the others, while he notes that there are more than enough copies for everybody. At sundown, he tells us then, all singers are obliged to leave the streets by order of the police. But one may still hear patriotic songs in the concert-halls, and the audiences here are not less stirred than those of the sidewalks. The listeners are of a different class in general, to be sure, while some of the concert-hall productions are rather "raw." Nevertheless, we read that—

"Happily, one finds also a host of songs of good quality, in which the feelings of patriotism do not require realistic words for expression. One such is 'A Boy's Death,' and is described as 'a page of history dedicated to mothers.' The author takes for his subject the story of the German soldiers who killed a seven-year old boy because he had aimed at them with his wooden gun. The refrain is:

He was a boy of seven years,
Bright of face and golden-haired.
Life's sorrows drew from him no tears,
Happy from day to day he fared.
Now, little victim, sleep at rest,
Thou that knew to smile at death.
No mother but shall beat her breast
And mourn this crime with sobbing breath.

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The writer remarks that he has rarely heard a song affect an audience so deeply and believes that it is destined to live on the French stage. Other songs rouse in the listeners courage and determination; and in fact, he tells us, there are songs touching all the emotions consequent on the war. If many of them are far from being great poetry, for that very reason, perhaps, they are better liked by the people, since, according to Montaigne, they possess "artlessness and graces by which they resemble the chief beauty of perfect poetry according to the rules of art."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WAR AND A LITERARY STYLE

NO TWO THINGS would seem to be more remote from each other than the European War and the literary style of Mr. Henry James. His writings have often been thought a bit cryptic, but the war now stirs him to utterances that provoke the admiration of observers for their force and clearness. With the author himself words are just now his least concern. He confesses that "one finds it in the midst of all this as hard to apply one's words as to endure one's thoughts." "The war," he adds, "has used up words;' they have weakened, they have deteriorated like motor-car tires; they have, like millions of other things, been more overstrained and knocked about and voided of the happy semblance during the last six months than in all the long ages before." We are, he thinks, so confronted with a "depreciation of all our terms" that we may well wonder "what ghosts will be left to walk."

Since the opening of hostilities Mr. James has been allied with the American Volunteer Motor-Ambulance Corps, with headquarters in London, and he was promptly made its chairman. He has issued a pamphlet making an appeal for funds for the furtherance of this humane work established by Mr. Richard Norton, and the Springfield *Republican* finds it "strong, clear writing, and some of it might be of the eighteenth century rather than a carryover from the nineteenth." Since issuing this pamphlet Mr. James has given an interview to Mr. Preston Lockwood for the New York *Times*, such that, so *The Times* declares editorially, "the underlying feeling all over the civilized world, except among the natives of Germany, and, in a less marked degree, persons of German descent, has not been more subtly, powerfully, or eloquently exprest." The especial burst of eloquence was called forth by the interviewer's effort to draw Mr. James into a side eddy on the subject of his literary style, by asking if he were not "famous for the use of dashes." Mr. James promptly rejoined with "Dash my fame!" and added:

"Personally I feel so strongly on everything that the war has brought into question for the Anglo-Saxon peoples that humorous detachment or any other thinness or tepidity of mind on the subject affects me as vulgar impiety, not to say as rank blasphemy; our whole race tension became for me a sublimely conscious thing from the moment Germany flung at us all her explanation of her pounce upon Belgium for massacre and ravage in the form of the most insolent 'Because I choose to, damn you all!' recorded in history."

The Times goes on to recall the frequent round of comment on this author's style, and observes of the treatment it commonly receives:

"The heedless may smile, the rough-and-ready literary mechanic of a limited vocabulary, which is still adequate to express all he knows or thinks or feels, may even sneer. But all who would comprehend the higher and rarer branches of the art of letters will respectfully approve. Yet we must bear in mind that in the one passage of the interview we have quoted in full [the sentence above], a tolerably long sentence packed with significance, there are no dashes, no 'little suggestive points,' only one semicolon, used, of course, with 'a fine sense,' and that the passage is not only strongly individual but lacks nothing of literary charm because of its perfect lucidity."

The Ambulance Corps of which Mr. James is chairman is largely manned by young graduates of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and Mr. Lockwood evinced some curiosity on the point whether "a large part of the spirit which animates these young men be a healthy love of adventure." Mr. James replies:

"I, of course, don't personally know many of our active associates, who naturally waste very little time in London. But, since you ask me, I prefer to think of them as moved, first and foremost, not by the idea of the fun or the sport they may have, or of the good thing they may make of the job for themselves, but by that of the altogether exceptional chance opened to them of acting blessedly and savingly for others, tho indeed if we come to that there is no such sport in the world as so acting when anything in the nature of risk or exposure is attached. The horrors, the miseries, the monstrosities they are in presence of are so great surely as not to leave much of any other attitude over when intelligent sympathy has done its best."

Following this is the paragraph so highly praised by the *Times* editorial, after which Mr. James resumes:

"The pretension to smashing world rule by a single people, in virtue of a monopoly of every title, every gift, and every right, ought perhaps to confound us more by its grotesqueness than to alarm us by its energy; but never do cherished possessions, whether of the hand or of the spirit, become so dear to us as when overshadowed by vociferous aggression. How can one help seeing that such aggression, if hideously successful in Europe, would, with as little loss of time as possible, proceed to apply itself to the American side of the world, and how can one, therefore, not feel that the Allies are fighting to the death for the soul and the purpose and the future that are in us, for the defense of every ideal that has most guided our growth and that most assures our unity?

"Of course, since you ask me, my many years of exhibited attachment to the conditions of French and of English life, with whatever fond play of reflection and reaction may have been involved in it, make it inevitable that these countries should peculiarly appeal to me at the hour of their peril, their need, and their heroism, and I am glad to declare that, tho I had supposed I knew what that attachment was, I find I have any number of things more to learn about it. English life, wound up to the heroic pitch, is at present most immediately before me, and I can scarcely tell you what a privilege I feel it to share the inspiration and see further revealed the character of this decent and dauntless people.

"However, I am indeed as far as you may suppose from assuming that what you speak to me of as the 'political' bias is the only ground on which the work of our corps for the Allies should appeal to the American public. Political, I confess, has become for me in all this a loose and question-begging term, but if we must resign ourselves to it as explaining some people's indifference, let us use a much better one for inviting their confidence. It will do beautifully well if givers and workers and helpers are moved by intelligent human pity, and they are with us abundantly enough if they feel themselves simply roused by, and respond to, the most awful exhibition of physical and moral anguish the world has ever faced, and which it is the strange fate of our actual generations to see unrolled before them. We welcome any lapse of logic that may connect inward vagueness with outward zeal, if it be the zeal of subscribers, presenters or drivers of cars, or both at once, stretcher-bearers, lifters, healers, consolers, handy Anglo-French interpreters (these extremely precious), smoothers of the way; in short, after whatever fashion. We ask of nobody any waste of moral or of theoretic energy, nor any conviction of any sort, but that the job is inspiring and the honest, educated man a match for it. . . . . .

"However, my point is simply my plea for patience with our enterprise even at the times when we can't send home sensational figures. 'They also serve who only stand and wait,' and the essence of our utility, as of that of any ambulance corps, is just to be there, on any and every contingency, including the blest contingency of a temporary drop in the supply of the wounded turned out and taken on—since such comparative intermissions occur. Ask our friends, I beg you, to rid themselves of the image of our working on schedule time or on guaranty of a maximum delivery; we are dependent on the humors of battle, on incalculable rushes and lapses, on violent outbreaks of energy which rage and pass and are expressly designed to bewilder. It is not for the poor wounded to oblige us by making us showy, but for us to let them count on our open arms and open lap as troubled children count on those of their mother. It is now

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to be said, moreover, that our opportunity of service threatens inordinately to grow; such things may any day begin to occur at the front as will make what we have up to now been able to do mere child's play, tho some of our help has been rendered when casualties were occurring at the rate, say, of 5,000 in twenty minutes, which ought, on the whole, to satisfy us."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WAR-NEWS

IF NOT THE VICTIMS of the newspapers during the past six months, it is argued that we have been their willing or their cooperating slaves. Our state of mind is analyzed by the famous psychologist, Professor Münsterberg, of Harvard, who was one of Germany's active advocates in the early war-days. He has now returned to his professorial chair and views the world at arms not as an advocate, but as an analyst. He reflects on the way the writer of head-lines has held the people in the hollow of his hand. One of them boasts that "in this war-time he does not care who writes the news in his paper if he may write the head-lines." Professor Münsterberg points out how "exactly the same telegrams take an entirely different meaning if, in one paper, everything favorable to the one side bursts out with the noise of heavy print, and in another the cheerful news of the other side is bolstered." The effects on the mind of the reader, this professor of psychology goes on to say, "are constantly supported by the unintentional blending of facts and wishes or facts and valuations." There is, too, "the instinctive tendency to discriminate little differences when our arguments can hinge on them and to neglect big differences whenever we wish that both cases be treated alike." In his article in *The Fatherland* (New York) the Harvard professor gives us a particular case in point:

"'I am still hoping some day to hear that your psychological school is applying its methods of investigation to current stories. You will see by the papers that an English committee has been formed with some names of legal eminence. I am hoping that you will either assist or criticize their findings or draw up a parallel case in which you would perhaps compare the results of the bombardment of Scarborough and the bombardment of Ostend. The people assure me that Ostend is "quite different" in their eyes.' When I think that this is a quotation from the letter of a well-known Englishman sent to me from England at the time of the wildest clamor, I feel again how the individual Englishman of the best type has kept his soberness much more than many Americans of the same class who are so much more English than the English. I do not think that I have lost a single friend in England during these six months; I wish I could say the same of New England. But certainly my friend is right. In the eyes of the Allies the case of Scarborough, where the Germans were bombarding, was 'quite different' from the case of Ostend, where the English guns bombarded the coast. And when the French aviators dropt bombs upon the open towns like my beloved Freiburg and killed women and children, it is quite different from the case when German aviators do it in England. And let us think of Belgium—but no, let us not think of Belgium; 'I am grown peaceful as old age to-night.'"

No one can overcome his personal relation to the sources of his information, says the psychologist, adding that "our feeling of confidence is essential for the very structure of our facts." The principle applied to the war-facts might be read differently by an advocate of the Allies, but Professor Münsterberg is, of course, pro-German. He writes:

"The whole history of politics, of scholarship, of religion, can be explained psychologically only if we understand the tremendous importance of the subjective readiness to accept or to reject the so-called facts. The faithful believer may listen to the priest of the other sect, and yet his mind is deaf; he may see, and yet he is blind. If Sir Edward Grey is the high priest of your cult, his documents are politically sacred. Every doubt is inhibited in the lower brain-centers before it can reach the sphere of deliberation. If your church stands on the other side of the street, your eyes soon discover that dates are erased here and phrases are changed there, that most important letters are left out and conversations written down weeks after; in short, you find a skilful lawyer's brief which leaves your heart cold, and you hire your lawyer to tear it to pieces. I do not deny for a moment that whenever I read an official statement from Berlin as to a positive fact, I accept it uncritically, and when I read one from Petrograd, I begin to combine and to speculate what may have been the real happening. I defend this attitude of mine to my own conscience because I feel sure that the later events have not contradicted a statement of the German bulletin and have rather seldom confirmed, as far as I can see, the Russian. And yet I am psychologist enough not to forget how much this activity of my brain-cells may be due to the fact that I breathed German air through happy schoolboy days. You say the facts are mountains firm as rock: clouds they are. 'Do you see yonder cloud that is almost in the shape of a camel—methinks it is like a weasel—or like a whale—they fool me to the top of my bent.'

"But the fate of our facts is still more pitiful on account not only of our prejudices and beliefs, but on account of the associations which have been developed in our individual life history. We may read the same news with the same inner attitude, and yet may receive entirely different mental content, because the memory ideas and conceptions which cluster about every bit of information may be incomparable. Everything which we have read and learned has left its trace; all our historical and geographical and cultural knowledge stands behind the dates and names and happenings which we hear. Emotional reminiscences and vivid traveling experiences may easily give a wrong emphasis to this or that. But surely the far greater danger is that our lack of ready associations—in less psychological language we might say our ignorance—will deprive the news of its deeper meaning and significance."

The queerest thing, in the Professor's view, is that "not only you and I see the same fact differently, but that surely you, and maybe even I, saw it yesterday so, and to-day otherwise, and to-morrow again quite differently." Professor Münsterberg adduces some interesting example, to point his argument:

"It is of instructive value to see how even the strongest and the most independent thinkers change and change and always still believe firmly that they speak of facts. The lions of English literature have tried to outroar one another when the scent of German culture was in the air. England is all, and Germany less than nothing; England is noble and Germany infamous. Of all, the most superb was H. G. Wells. England is wonderful, and Germany wretched—in August, 1914. But in May, 1914, the same H. G. Wells published a book, 'An Englishman Looks at the World,' and I read there the following remarks in which the famous author is at his best. He says: 'We are intensely jealous of Germany, not only because the Germans outnumber us and have a much larger and more diversified country than ours and lie in the very heart and body of Europe, but because in the last hundred years, while we have fed on platitudes and vanity, they have had the energy and humility to develop a splendid system of national education, to toil at science and art and literature, to develop social organization, to master and better our methods of business and industry and to clamber above us in the scale of civilization.' It is an old adage, 'In times of peace prepare for war.' Too many authors have forgotten it. They ought to have written their essays and speeches in peaceful days with greater care so that they might not bear witness against that truth which they don in war-time.

"Even far from the battle-fields this psychological reorganization has gone on from the lowest level to the highest. Again I may point to the top of the pyramid. Hundreds of thousands have become convinced that there is no liberty in Germany and no morality and no sense of truth, not because they had reason to believe so, but because Charles W. Eliot has said so with emphasis, and he surely can see the true facts more clearly than the crowd. Yet only a year ago, in one of the most forcible speeches which I ever heard from this great man, he said in New York, speaking of American students who had gone to Germany:

"'They saw how two great doctrines which had sprung from the German Protestant Reformation had been developed by Germans from seed then planted in Germany. The first was the doctrine of universal education developed from the Protestant conception of individual responsibility, and the second was the great doctrine of civil liberty, liberty in industry, in society, in government, liberty with order under law. These two principles took their rise in Protestant Germany, and America has been the greatest beneficiary of that noble teaching.'"

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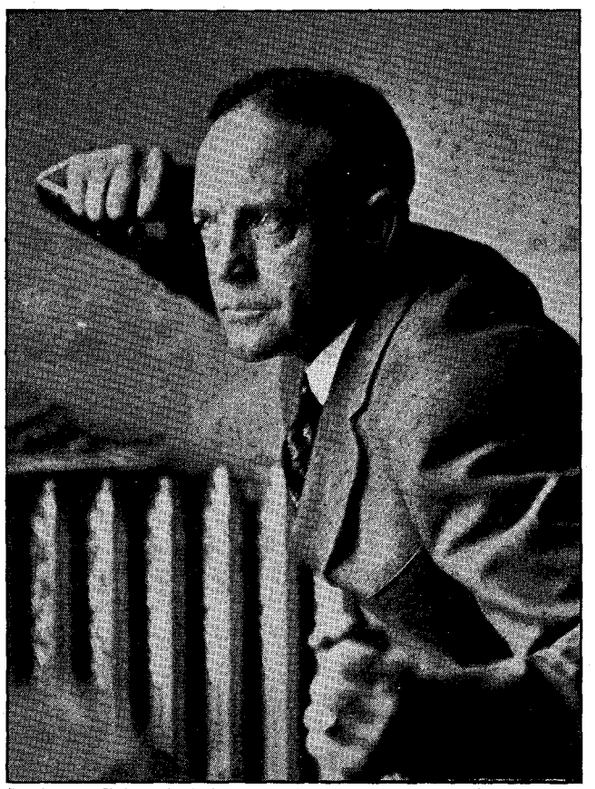
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA'S VERDICT ON BILLY SUNDAY

IT WAS EXPECTED that Billy Sunday would break all records for conversions and free-will offerings in his Philadelphia campaign, but some doubted whether the city would really be much the better for the strenuous and prolonged ministrations of the ball-player evangelist. At the close



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BILLY SUNDAY AS PHILADELPHIA SAW HIM

Six days a week for 11 weeks. During this time over 40,000 persons profest conversion at the meetings and twice as many more are said to have joined the churches through other channels.

of the eleven weeks of revival meetings we find the backers of the campaign enthusiastic over its success, and editors, leading business men, and city officials convinced that the net results are "very largely for the betterment of the community," to use *The Record's* carefully chosen phrase. All the papers in the United States have told about the draft for $51,136.85 which Mr. Sunday carried with him to his Winona home; they have reported the collection of a similar amount for the expenses of the campaign and further gifts for local charities, raising the total contributions to about $130,000. More important, they note that 41,724 "trail-hitters" signed cards out of about 45,000 converted at the meetings, and accept an estimate that 100,000 people in Philadelphia were moved at the Tabernacle, in outside meetings, or in the city's churches to lead better Christian lives. But the good results of the campaign, says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, can never be tabulated, for the good is not in the number of converts who have "hit the trail," but in the atmosphere that has been created. Philadelphia, according to a writer in *The North American*, "has only begun to measure Billy Sunday as he should be measured—in lives and service."

Such hearty press commendation might well please Mr. Sunday. But he also carried with him from Philadelphia a scroll signed by nearly a hundred of the city's leading men, including Mayor Blankenburg, Alba B. Johnson, John Wanamaker, James A. Develin, and Clarkson Clothier, and recording this resolution:

"At a meeting in the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, March 2, 1915, at which were assembled a large representation of business corporations, manufacturers, builders, bankers, and leading enterprises of Philadelphia, including city officials and judges of the courts, it was agreed that we bear our own testimony as men of affairs to the great good that has been effected by the services of William A. Sunday in every direction throughout the city, its churches, homes, factories, workshops, stores, offices, and individuals.

"We commend the system, decorum, and teaching that have characterized the meetings at the Tabernacle, and believe the influence for good exerted during the past two months has been of incalculable value to the community."

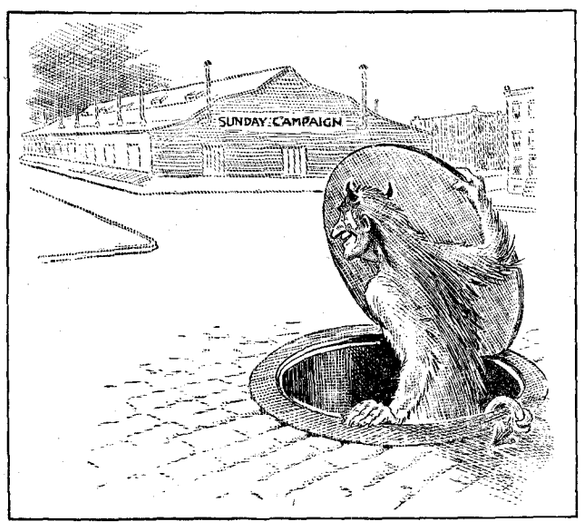
One of these signers, Mr. Alba B. Johnson, who is president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, said to a New York *Tribune* reporter:

"The Sunday campaign has turned the thoughts of many thousands of persons to religion and the problem of the spiritual life who but for it would have remained thoughtless. Many have disagreed with his science and his theology. It is not to be expected that all will think alike or believe alike.

"The fact is that not only in Philadelphia have thousands been profoundly affected by hearing him, but throughout the surrounding country other thousands have read his utterances and been influenced by them. The next few months, after he has left Philadelphia, will show, by the accessions to the churches and the earnestness of such recruits, what the practical results in character-building have been.

"Sunday has made the people think."

At the final Sunday service on March 21, Cyrus D. Foss, Mayor Blankenburg's secretary, bade the evangelist farewell



"IS IT OVER?"

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

in behalf of the city. He said in part, as quoted in the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"We are gathered to say good-by to a man who stands deep in our hearts, who is the friend of about 2,000,000 Philadelphians. He chose a queer way to gain our friendship, for he trampled on

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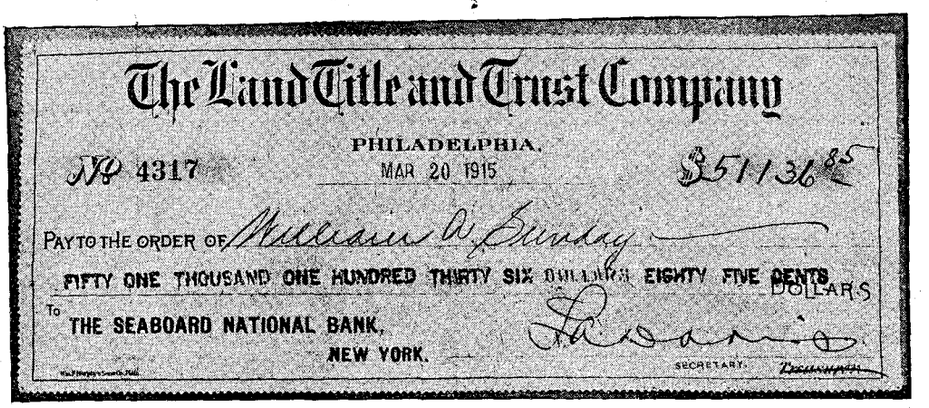
our prejudices, he exposed our sins to our own consciences, he drove the sharp arrow of conviction into our hearts. . . . Philadelphia to-day is a different city from what it was last December."

Rev. George H. Bickley, vice-chairman of the Sunday Campaign Committee, at the same meeting thanked the evangelist in the name of the 400 churches that backed the revival movement. Billy Sunday, he declared, had created "a new atmosphere in our city." "He has put a new emphasis, a new power, a new punch, and a new push into the old message." Dr. Bickley is "perfectly sure that for every man who hit the trail here in the Tabernacle, there were at least two who joined churches through other channels." Many ministers in attendance at the meetings, he said, found themselves wanting, "and we have come to lead better lives." And, with a reference to State politics, he added, as reported in the Philadelphia *North American:* "If the legislature passes the local-option bill, there is not one of us who can measure the influence on the vote which has gone out from this Tabernacle."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SECRETARY.

THE SCRAP OF PAPER BILLY SUNDAY CARRIED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

This draft for $51,136.85 represents the free-will thank-offerings collected during the last week of meetings for the personal use of the evangelist. The Sunday party also received gifts enough to fill a freight-car. Critics make disparaging reference to the exceeding profitableness of Mr. Sunday's work. But part of this money goes to pay the salaries of some of his helpers and to charity, while one-tenth of his income "is put in the bank as the Lord's tenth." It is also noted that the draft amounts to only about $1.25 per convert.

In Billy Sunday's own phrase, he completed, on March 22, "a marvelous campaign, the influence of which has reached all over the land, staggering the forces of evil." And in a farewell statement published in *The Public Ledger* he says that, "humanly speaking," he attributes his success in Philadelphia to the "splendid unanimity" of the ministers and Christian people and to the "unprecedented cooperation" of the Philadelphia newspapers. "I take my hat off to the people of Philadelphia," he concludes. "People say she's a little slow, and she may be in some things, but when it comes to loyalty to God and real, true American patriotism the others will have to trail the City of Brotherly Love."

And as if in answer to this tribute from the evangelist to the city comes the even more eulogistic farewell to the evangelist from the enthusiastic Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph.* In this we find phrases strangely like Sunday's own—

"Philadelphia is a better city as you leave it than when you came to it. . . . You have 'hit the booze'; you have put the knife into the rotten pus-bags of modern society; you have stript the broad phylacteries from the robes of the modern Pharisees; you have exposed the hollow sham of religious formalism; you have startled with a fearful dread and fear those who have been complacently saying 'Lord, Lord,' and have not done the things he has said; you have aroused the torpid convictions of those who have been 'called to the ministry.' . . . . . .

"You have exposed to a just ridicule the flimsy shams of modern society; you have uncovered the vileness and meanness of sin, and revealed the glorious beauty of righteousness; you have lifted the lid off the hatchway to hell and have flung wide open the gates of pearl that give into the Heavenly City."

With all his praise for the man, the editor of *The Telegraph* believes "it has been more the message than the man, tho the man has made the message vivid and living and real as it has seldom so been made. It has been delivered without circumlocution or apology and in language which all men high and low can understand without the aid of dictionary or encyclopedia or learned commentary." And this Philadelphia editor concludes: "If Billy Sunday had done nothing more than pledge 40,000 men to lead sober, God-fearing lives, it would be worth a thousand times more in money to Pennsylvania and to the employers of labor and to the employees themselves than all the cost of the Sunday campaign."

With more restraint, but with no less conviction, the Philadelphia *Record* says in the course of a long editorial:

"When merchants report that debtors from whom they could collect nothing have been coming to the store and paying their bills since Mr. Sunday began his preaching, and large employers report less drinking and steadier work by their employees, and where large numbers of men are associated in work it is reported that profanity has been checked and indecent language has been suppressed, and drunkenness is less common, it is evident that the Tabernacle campaign has aroused the moral sense of men who are, to say the least, indifferent regarding their language and conduct so long as they can flatter themselves that they are about as good as other people. . . . . .

"The net results seem to be very largely for the betterment of the community, and for his deficiencies and excesses we must look for correctives in the more orderly exercises of religion."

From Philadelphia Mr. Sunday has gone to Paterson, N. J. Next fall and winter he expects to campaign in Syracuse, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Baltimore, and Louisville. In the fall of 1916 he will go to Boston. After that, perhaps to New York. In England the leader of a temperance movement says: "We ought to borrow your American Billy Sunday to put this thing through. And if he will come, we will see that he has a place to live and audiences."

Philadelphia is the high-water mark of Billy Sunday's campaigning. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* gives a tabulation of the results in twenty-one cities in which the evangelist has appeared within the last ten years. With the final estimates for Philadelphia inserted, it reads:

	Estimated Population	*Converts*	*Thank-Offering*
Philadelphia	1,700,000	41,724	$51,136.85
Pittsburg	500,000	25,797	46,000.00
Scranton	120,000	16,999	22,398.00
Wilkes-Barre	67,105	16,594	22,188.90
Columbus, Ohio	182,000	18,137	20,939.58
Wheeling, W. Va	41,641	8,300	17,450.00
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	7,686	15,423.00
Johnstown, Pa	80,000	11,829	14,000.00
McKeesport, Pa	42,694	10,023	13,438.00
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	10,200	13,000.00
East Liverpool, Ohio	20,387	6,354	12,554.00
Canton, Ohio	50,217	5,640	12,500.00
Springfield, Ohio	46,921	6,804	12,000.00
Erie, Pa	66,525	5,312	11,565.00
South Bend, Ind	54,600	6,398	11,200.00
Wichita, Kans	52,450	6,209	10,111.00
Denver, Colo	213,381	8,100	10,000.00
Beaver Falls, Pa	12,191	6,000	10,000.00
Lima, Ohio	30,508	5,659	8,050.00
Portsmouth, Ohio	23,491	5,224	7,100.00
Colorado Springs, Colo	29,078	4,288	5,611.58
		233,077	$346,665.91

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SERVIA IN LINE FOR AID

THE DREAD AFTERMATHS of war are already making their visitations upon the Servian nation. Famine and pestilence are claiming many that shot and shell had spared. One reads with dismay that Belgium is outdone by Poland, and now Poland seems almost fortunate beside Servia. The account sent by Capt. E. N. Bennett, Commissioner in Servia for the British Red Cross Society, of the conditions prevailing in Servian hospitals and prisoners' camps raises the dread of what may be preparing for other parts of Europe before the coming summer has passed. Fires are needed to clear Servia of typhus, just as fires were needed to stop the great plague in London, says Sir Thomas Lipton, who has spent considerable time in that country, and recounts for a correspondent of the New York *Times* the conditions prevailing there. He says:

"I met on the country roads many victims too weak to crawl to a hospital. Bullock-carts were gathering them up. Often a woman and her children were leading the bullocks, while in the car the husband and father was raving with fever. Scarcely enough people remain unstricken to dig graves for the dead, whose bodies lie exposed in the cemeteries.

"The situation is entirely beyond the control of the present force, which imperatively needs all the help it can get—tents, hospitals, doctors, nurses, modern appliances, and clothing to replace the garments full of typhus-bearing vermin."

His picture of the hospital at Ghevgheli, where Dr. James F. Donnelly, of the American Red Cross, died, is appalling. Sir Thomas calls Dr. Donnelly one of the greatest heroes of the war:

"The place is a village in a barren, uncultivated country, the hospital an old tobacco-factory, formerly belonging to Abdul Hamid. In it were crowded 1,400 persons, without blankets or mattresses, or even straw—men lying in the clothes in which they had lived in the trenches for months, clothes swarming with vermin, victims of different diseases—typhus, typhoid, dysentery, and smallpox—were herded together. In such a state Dr. Donnelly found the hospital, where he had a force of six American doctors, twelve American nurses, and three Servian doctors. When I visited the hospital three of the American doctors, the three Servian doctors, and nine of the nurses were themselves ill.

"The patients were waited on by Austrian prisoners. The fumes of illness were unbearable. The patients objected to the windows being opened, and Dr. Donnelly was forced to break the panes. The first thing Dr. Donnelly did on his arrival was to test the water, which he found infected. He then improvised boilers of oil-drums, in which to boil water for use. The boilers saved 500 lives, said Dr. Donnelly. He also built ovens in which to bake the clothes of the patients, but he was not provided with proper sterilizing apparatus.

"No braver people exist than the Servians. They have never a word of complaint. In one ward I saw a fever patient, his magnificent voice booming songs to cheer his comrades. Some were in a delirium, calling for 'mother.'

"One source of infection is the army black bread, which is the only ration of the troops. The patients in the hospital receive only a loaf each, which they put in their bed or under their pillow. Later the unused loaves are bought by pedlers and are resold, spreading disease among the people, who are medieval in so far as sanitation is concerned. A Servian soldier receives a rifle, some hand-grenades, and perhaps part of a uniform, but otherwise looks after himself. His rations are coarse bread.

"The street-cleaning and hospital-waiting are done by Austrians, who are rapidly thinning from typhus and other diseases.

"The best hospital in the Balkans is at Belgrade, under Dr. Edward W. Ryan, of the American contingent, where there are 2,900 patients. Dr. Ryan kept the hospital neutral during the Austrian occupation, and accomplished wonders diplomatically at that time. He is worshiped by the people.

"Dr. Ryan says that the greatest task is to keep the hospital free from vermin. The typhus affects men the most severely. Women come next, and children for the most part recover. The symptoms in the present epidemic begin like those of grip. The disease lasts fifteen days, with fever and delirium."

America is again addrest in an appeal, this time by the Servian Archbishop Demetrius, Metropolitan of the little Kingdom, "to all cultured and generous people in America." The Servian nation, he declares, "tho lacking everything that is necessary, is defending with great self-sacrifice its freedom and its country, breaking at the same time the chains of slavery of all other opprest nations." He continues, in a strongly patriotic vein:

"God, the eternal guardian of justice, in his merciful providence has already given the proofs of his rich mercy toward the Servians, who in a manner worthy of David are repulsing the grasping and astute power of Goliath. But they will have to make further efforts and to undergo still greater sacrifices. Therefore I call upon you, dear brethren in Christ, to join your prayers to God with ours, that he, the All-merciful, may by his mighty right hand increase the strength of the honest and heroic Servian nation, and may grant them the final victory over the enemy who seeks to annihilate them, trampling under their feet the brotherly love recommended to us by our Savior.

"At the same time I beseech you all, generous Christians and kind men, to make, according to your power and good-will, material sacrifices in aid of the poor Servian soldiers and sufferers. Even the smallest contribution for this object will be an act most pleasing to God. During the long war a great number of adult Servians have already been killed, or disabled for work. . . . . .

"For those who have escaped, and for the orphans of the fallen, speedy help is most necessary. That is why I am addressing this letter to you, and I appeal to all the archbishops, bishops, and clergy of God's churches, and to all noble-minded men and women, to hasten with their charity in aid of the Servian nation in its present great distress.

"The principal committee for speedy relief is under my presidency, and I therefore beseech all kind men in your happy country to collect contributions for the Servian sufferers. I, with other members of the committee, will take care that money assistance is properly distributed to real sufferers. We shall also be pleased if with the gifts we could also receive the lists of benefactors, in order that the entire Servian nation and I could pray to God for their health, happiness, and salvation. All contributions may be sent either direct to the Archbishop of Belgrade, or to the Royal Servian Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, London, S. W. Checks may be made payable also either to the Bishop of Belgrade or to the Servian Minister in London."

The typhus-fever epidemic in Servia, which has already claimed 60,000 victims, will be attacked by an American sanitary commission organized by the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation. Each of these organizations has donated $25,000 to the prosecution of the work, and Dr. Richard P. Strong, of Boston, one of the foremost plague-experts in the United States, is already on his way to this stricken country. In the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* we read:

"Large additional funds, it is expected, will be required, as cholera is threatened in Servia, and unless promptly checked may spread to all parts of Europe. The commission probably will live in tents. Great quantities of supplies, especially for disinfecting work, will be sent, and the equipment will include a motor-truck for transportation of supplies and a steam-laundry.

"Dr. Strong and Secretary Eby are taking to Servia an initial supply of 10,000 anticholera treatments. They will be followed immediately by the other members of the commission. Dr. Nicolle, the French expert on typhus, has been invited to cooperate with the commission."

PALESTINE'S POSSIBLE FUTURE—Missionary channels are said to be the source of information concerning the future of Palestine in the event of a success of the Allies. British capitalists are planning, it is averred in the daily press, to capitalize religious sentiment in a way and make this country the objective of pious pilgrimage. We read:

"It is reported that British capitalists are looking to the modernization of the Holy Land with a view to making it a convenient place to visit. The missionary informants report the British capitalists to desire to network the Holy Land with rapid trolley-lines, to develop horticulture, and to dot the country with good, moderate-rate hotels. A seaport is also to be developed. This done, it is held that all the world will journey thither.

"It is further reported through these missionary channels that the British promoters are in thorough sympathy with the Zionist movement. It is reported that the conditions of the Jews in Poland are likely to be worse after the war, if Russia grants Polish autonomy, than it has been in the past. The Holy Land offers a refuge, since Jews are at home in Palestine."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

Palmer, Howard. Mountaineering and Exploration in the Selkirks. 8vo, pp. 439. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5 net.

While volume after volume has been written concerning the European Alps, the study and exploration of the great mountain ranges of this continent have received too little attention. This record of pioneer work among the Canadian Alps is likely to suggest a new field for mountain-climbers who have become familiar with Switzerland, but have neglected the sublime heights and towering peaks, which, in the Northwest of America, present perhaps greater attractions than are to be found in the European glaciers and their environments.

The work describes the Selkirks both from a picturesque and a scientific aspect, and must be pronounced a valuable contribution to the history and natural features of the region. The author deserves the credit of being the first to photograph and map tracks of the Selkirks, almost unvisited by civilized man. He was the first to conquer their loftiest peak, and has ascended most of the other prominent mountains of the range, forty in number. Among the striking features of his volume are the exquisite pictures from photographs which he himself took, sometimes from the very summits of the ranges. In some respects this work may be pronounced monumental.

Mawson, Sir Douglas. The Home of the Blizzard. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 349–338. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $9 net.

Sir Douglas Mawson's home of the blizzard is the Australasian antarctic region which has become the latest field of daring explorations. Unknown regions of the world were only gradually opened up through the courage and scientific curiosity of dauntless adventurers. The present writer gives the story of the antarctic expedition of 1911–1914, the last triumph of that search for geographical fact which has driven men of high spirit and enthusiasm to run the most terrible risks for the sake of adding to the sum of geographical knowledge.

The history of geographical exploration dates, we may say, from the times of Eric the Red and Francis Drake, but it was long after their time that the wondrous Iceland of the North became known, and longer still before Cook and Bellingshausen opened the Antarctic ocean to the industries of sealing and whaling. The commercial spirit has been absent from the calculations of such men as Mawson and Shackleton.

Sir Douglas Mawson gives us here a most remarkable account of the region which he and his party so recently explored. Nothing could be more fresh and powerful than this writer's account of the expedition which roused the attention and absorbed the interest of the world. His book is a thrilling record of adventure and achievement and is exceptionally readable. Many illustrations in color, as well as in black and white, and numerous maps enrich the volume.

Joyce, Thomas A. Mexican Archæology. An Introduction to the Archæology of the Mexican and Mayan Civilizations of Pre-Spanish America. xvi-384 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4 net.

With this volume the reader has fair command of present knowledge concerning the civilizations and peoples south of the Tropic of Cancer prior to the Spanish conquest. For the same author issued in 1912 his "South-American Archæology," which did for the territory south of the Isthmus what this volume does for Mexico (see DIGEST, October 5, 1912). The civilizations here involved are Aztecan and Mayan, and the regions embrace Southern Mexico, British Honduras, Guatemala, and Northern Honduras. The first half of the book deals with Mexico and the Aztecs—198 pages, and the rest of the book with the earlier Mayas. The specific subjects include in both cases history, religion and myths, calendar and feasts, life and social system, and architectural remains. Appendices give names of days and months in the two calendars and a provisional scheme of dates. Abundant and pertinent illustrations, a good map, and an index complete the apparatus.

One excellence of Mr. Joyce's summary of investigation is its soberness. There is little of dogmatism in his conservative formulation of conclusions. The high antiquity claimed by some writers for the Aztecan and Mayan civilization is here expressly disavowed. One can not go far astray if he follow Mr. Joyce as guide. It is yet, as he says, too early to decide upon the sources of these peculiar and in some respects highly developed peoples.

Beasley, Thomas Dykes. A Tramp Through the Bret Harte Country. Illustrated. Pp. 96. San Francisco: Paul Elder.

The title of this attractive little book is comprehensively descriptive, but one must see in order to realize the beauty of the pictures, which, in soft sepia tints, adequately complete the verbal descriptions. Bret Harte absorbed that atmosphere in less than a year. Impressions of it he utilized for forty-five years of literary output. There was a little coterie of writers who visited the mining-camps of California in the early fifties, whose stories are now "classics"—Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Dan de Quille, Prentice Mulford, and Bayard Taylor. The author is generous and entertaining with information he acquired from his own experience. Mr. Beasley's claim is that the "glamour of the Sierras is not a thing of the past." Not to have visited the old mining-towns is "not to have seen the 'heart' of California, whose name still stirs the blood and excites the imagination throughout the civilized world." This is a charming little book in subject-matter, style, and outward appearance.

Hall, H. R. Ægean Archæology. An Introduction to the Archeology of Prehistoric Greece. 8vo, pp. xxii-270. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75 net.

Since Schliemann dug into Priam's capital at Troy, so many wonder-evoking excavations have been carried on in different parts of the old Greek world that a survey which would correlate them was greatly needed. Mycenæ, Tiryns, Hagia Triada, Ithaca, Orchomenus, Vapheio, Thorikos, and numerous sites in the Ægean islands, in Cyprus, and in Crete have furnished treasures so priceless that each successive find seemed to crowd all previous ones out of mind. Mr. Hall's task was first to trace the excavations in succession from Schliemann down to Evans and Halbherr; next to exhibit in letterpress and illustration the salient characteristics of the various objects in chronological order—weapons, utensils, architecture, ornaments, writing; and then to expound their meaning in terms of migration, development of culture, and quality of civilization. The important fact stated by Mr. Hall, and of course before him by several others, tho without the evidential summing up which he provides, is: "Crete was the main focus of the Ægean culture. It came to the mainland from Crete," and was therefore not indigenous to Greece. The source of "prehistoric" Greek culture is demonstrated. As a convenient survey of material the collection of which involved the harrowing of many fields, the volume is of distinct value to the archeologist. The conclusions as to the life of the times prior to about 800 B.C. are in general well sustained by the evidence. Incidentally, much light is cast on the interrelations and commercial exchanges among different peoples in those early days.

Sumichrast, Frederick C. de. Americans and the Britons. Pp. 369. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

This title of this book is rather a misnomer. The Britons occupy few of its pages, and most criticisms are of America and her faults. The author is often fair in his estimate of our democracy; but he shows an Englishman's point of view in such comment as this: "Business is not done quietly or unobtrusively, but with a determination that all men shall know that business on a vast scale is being carried on under their very eyes. So the office buildings soar into the air; the loftier they are the happier the occupants." On the whole, we are treated with fairness and sympathetic appreciation. His strongest point is made in discussion of liberty when he points out that individualism should not exclude an assumption of responsibilities toward the Government that grants individual liberty. While Mr. Sumichrast does not like our manners, "after all it is wholly praiseworthy in them to be proud of their land, of their institutions, of their progress, of their wealth; they err only in exaggerating that pride and its expression, and in doing so they are thoroughly human, which makes them thoroughly kin to all other nations." Government, laws, women, money, education, art, and our foreign relations are all discust with somewhat of an air of superiority, but the author's conclusions are hopeful and, for the most part, laudatory. It would hurt neither American nor Briton to peruse this book with thoughtful attention.

Mead, William Edward. The Grand Tour in the Eighteenth Century. Pp. 479. Illustrated. Index. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4 net.

To the traveler who has made "the grand tour" in Europe in recent years, this book will come as a revelation of what his

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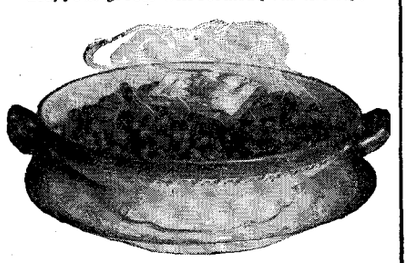

(389)

predecessors had to encounter in the eighteenth century. Instead of the express-train, the *diligence*, and, in place of the palatial hotel, the wayside inn, with all its lack of convenience. Yet, the routes of the grand tour were traversed in those days with probably a greater desire for a knowledge of the countries and peoples through which the voyager passed than is the case to-day. France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and the Low Countries were, if possible, more interesting places at that time, because the telegraph and the printing-press had not as yet made them part of our world, and they were farther away from the England of the eighteenth century than this country is to-day. Mr. Mead has given us an interesting description of the manner of traveling, the condition of the roads, the accommodations (or lack of them) to be found in the inns, with the prices paid for transportation, etc., the various peoples met with, their customs, and mode of life.

WAR BOOKS

Adkins, Frank J. Historical Backgrounds of the Great War. 12mo, pp. 227. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1 net.

Mr. Adkins is an Englishman, educated at Cambridge, and wrote this book originally as lectures to be delivered at the University of Sheffield and elsewhere. In dealing with historical backgrounds, he aims at the remoter racial and political origin, going deeper even than writers who have found ultimate origins chiefly in events since the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. His inquiry extends as far back as the dissolution of the Empire of Charlemagne, more than a thousand years ago. From that dissolution arose debatable territory between France and Germany, of which the notable remnant in our time is Alsace-Lorraine, a survival of ancient Lothringen, the middle one of the three kingdoms that were carved out of Charlemagne's domain for his descendants. The author also shows why the Low Countries have so often furnished battle-fields for conflicts between greater Powers, cites reasons for the late elevation, in our time, of Italy and Germany to great States, for the dissolution of the Kingdom of Poland, and for the rise of Russia. Four essays are comprised within the volume, one dealing with the growth, character, and culture of Germany, another with France as "the pioneer of civilization," another with the problem of the Slavs, and a final one with the sea-power of England.

Davis, Richard Harding. With the Allies. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Mr. Davis, who has witnessed many wars in many parts, sailed for Europe immediately after the outbreak of hostilities. For some weeks newspapers throughout the country contained letters from him, and in one magazine he wrote several articles. The present volume, tho obviously based on this correspondence, has been so thoroughly recast as to seem another work, as no doubt Mr. Davis would regard it. He went first to Belgium, and there witnessed the marching of the German Army through Brussels and much of the destruction done, including the burning of Louvain. Going then to Paris, he witnessed the transformation that had gone on during the approach of the German Army from the north, saw something of the fighting at Soissons and the bombardment of Reims Cathedral, of which he writes in indignation and in support of the contention of the Allies that the attack on the cathedral was unprovoked and an outrage on civilization. Other chapters deal with England in war-time, the waste of war, and the war correspondent as shorn of time-honored privileges.

Hart, Albert Bushnell. The War in Europe, Its Causes and Results. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.

Professor Hart writes as an experienced and close student of European history, his studies having been supplemented through much travel and some residence in practically all the countries concerned in the war, except Russia. He intends the book to be "a study of facts, conditions, and probable results," and hence it is not an argument. In a final chapter he discusses the outcome of the war. In case this war should be a draw, peace probably would restore conditions as nearly as possible where they were in July, 1914, "but with the surplus of one hundred years of labor swept away." Secondly, in case the Allies win a decisive victory (which he regards as the most probable result, due to a process of wearing down opposition), Germany would not only lose her colonies, but some portions of her European territory. As a third alternative he considers a decided victory for Germany, when he believes Germany would annex Belgium and probably Holland, would leave the boundaries of France about as they are, but from England would probably take "such colonies as pleased her fancy"—Canada or Australia, and perhaps South Africa. England might also be called upon to give up her chain of fortresses from Gibraltar to India, and in addition Hongkong and the Straits Settlements; but he believes that if Europe is wise she will avoid harsh terms, whoever the victor may be, because "harsh terms would simply mean a truce."

Collier, Price. Germany and the Germans. From the American Point of View. 16mo, pp. xii–498. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1914. 75 cents net.

Such encomiums of Mr. Collier's book as were printed upon its first appearance need only be repeated now. His publishers should share in praise for giving us a new and cheap edition of a book which makes present-day Germany so clear to American readers. Mr. Collier may not always be correct, but he is always interesting, and he really knows Germany. It seems safe to say that there is no single book which gives so clear a background for the untraveled reader's picture of Germania armed against the world. "Germany and the Germans," a good history of Germany, the lives of Bismarck and Frederick the Great, might be recommended as a course of reading infinitely preferable in every way to the mass of superficial newspaper and magazine discussion on Germany, with its glib reference to "Junkers," militarism, Treitschke, Bernhardi, and "Kultur."

Growing Superstitious.—A Kansas paper reports that a German merchant was asked by a clergyman friend:

"Do you believe in heaven?"

"No," replied the merchant in a decisive manner.

"Do you believe in hell?" asked the preacher.

"Vell," he replied, "I used to didn't, but I do now, for pusiness has gone somevhere, ain't it?"—*Kansas City Star.*

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CURRENT POETRY

THIS war's most famous poem—Ernst Lissauer's "Hassgesang Gegen England"—has had many answers. One of them, by Earl Curzon of Kedleston, is fully as savage as Herr Lissauer's poem, and has not the strength and simplicity of that extraordinary utterance. *The Atlantic Monthly* prints Miss Helen Gray Cone's "A Chant of Love for England," which is the only answer to the "Hassgesang" worthy of more than passing notice.

Of course, Miss Cone's poem suffers when it is compared to the fiercely splendid lines which inspired it. But after the mediocrity of the first few couplets, the poet begins to grow more confident and eloquent, and the passage beginning "Shatter her beauteous breast ye may" is filled with noble passion.

A CHANT OF LOVE FOR ENGLAND

By Helen Gray Cone

A song of hate is a song of Hell;
Some there be that sing it well.
Let them sing it loud and long.
We lift our hearts in a loftier song;
We lift our hearts to Heaven above,
Singing the glory of her we love—
England!
Glory of thought and glory of deed,
Glory of Hampden and Runnymede;
Glory of ships that sought far goals,
Glory of swords and glory of souls!
Glory of songs mounting as birds,
Glory immortal of magical words;
Glory of Milton, glory of Nelson,
Tragical glory of Gordon and Scott:
Glory of Shelley, glory of Sidney,
Glory transcendent that perishes not—
Hers is the story, hers be the glory,
England!

Shatter her beauteous breast ye may;
The spirit of England none can slay!
Dash the bomb on the dome of Paul's,
Deem ye the fame of the Admiral falls?
Pry the stone from the chancel floor,
Deem ye that Shakespeare shall live no more?
Where is the giant shot that kills
Wordsworth walking the old green hills?
Trample the red rose on the ground—
Keats is beauty while earth spins round!
Bind her, grind her, burn her with fire,
Cast her ashes into the sea;
She shall escape, she shall aspire,
She shall arise to make men free!
She shall arise in a sacred scorn,
Lighting the lives that are yet unborn;
Spirit supernal; splendor eternal,
England!

Not all the momentous weeks that have passed since Christmas have removed the memory of certain strange things that happened in Europe on that great day—things that were strange because they were normal and right. Tales of that irregular, spontaneous truce have appeared in many newspapers. The London *Athenæum* prints a poem about it. It is pleasant and sincere writing—but Mr. Niven should not use the word "e'en."

A CAROL FROM FLANDERS

By Frederick Niven

In Flanders on the Christmas morn
The trenchèd foemen lay,
The German and the Briton born—
And it was Christmas Day.

The red sun rose on fields accurst,
The gray fog fled away;
But neither cared to fire the first,
For it was Christmas Day.

"Yes, madam, a dozen, right away!"

And this is nothing unusual. Thousands of sensible housewives give such an order every day. In fact this is the practical way to buy

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It is always so welcome; so easy to prepare; and there are so many different ways in which you can use it to advantage, that ordering by the dozen really saves time and effort.

For dinner, luncheon, supper—the formal affair or the regular family meal; for the youngsters or the "oldsters"; the delicate or the hearty—you couldn't provide a dish more suitable and satisfying.

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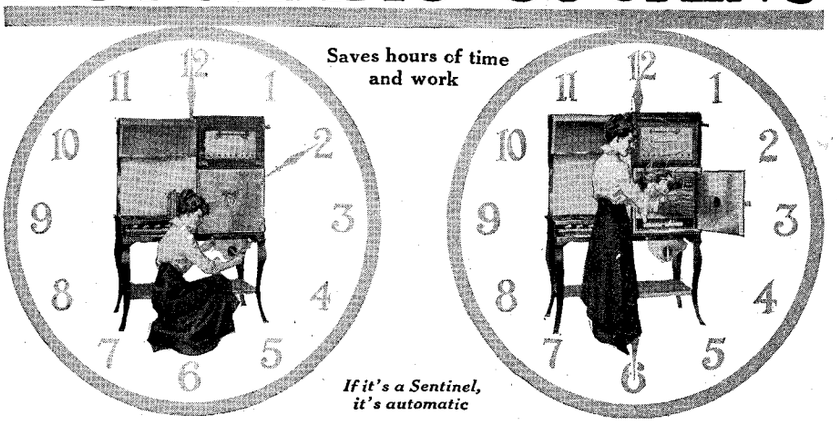

At two o'clock put the food in the stove, set the timer and leave the kitchen.

At six o'clock you will find everything perfectly cooked, hot and ready to serve.

YOU can go visiting or shopping while the meal is cooking. Or you can rest, read, sew or busy yourself with other household duties.

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The Sentinel Cook Stove has all the advantages of a regular gas range *plus* the convenience of its automatic cooking features. You prepare the food in exactly the same way as you do when using the ordinary gas range. *No preheating of food or radiator.* No extra work of any kind.

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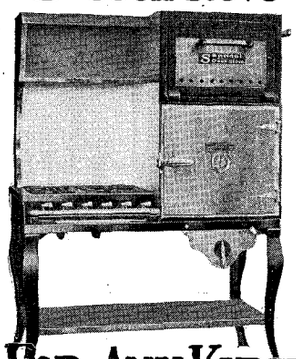

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They called from each to each across
The hideous disarray
(For terrible had been their loss):
"O, this is Christmas Day!"

Their rifles all they set aside,
One impulse to obey;
'Twas just the men on either side,
Just men—and Christmas Day.

They dug the graves for all their dead
And over them did pray:
And Englishman and German said:
"How strange a Christmas Day!"

Between the trenches then they met,
Shook hands, and e'en did play
At games on which their hearts are set
On happy Christmas Day.

Not all the Emperors and Kings,
Financiers, and they
Who rule us could prevent these things—
For it was Christmas Day.

O ye who read this truthful rime
From Flanders, kneel and say:
God speed the time when every day
Shall be as Christmas Day.

Readers of the New York *Evening Sun* need no introduction to the graceful verse of Mr. Dana Burnet. To *Harper's Magazine* this poet contributes a poem which in method (but not in theme) suggests the work of Edward Arlington Robinson. "A slow scythe cutting at the field of stars" is a conceit almost too fanciful for so direct a narrative.

HARVEST

By Dana Burnet

There was a schooner came ashore this fall;
A graceful thing flung on the bar and slain,
With draggled gear, her stays about her trucks
Like blown hair, . . . and her beauty all in vain.

She floundered through the spray with crumpled wings,
A gray bird smothered in a leaping doom.
We huddled there at dawn to see her die,
A circle of white faces in the gloom.

There was a cold light reaping in the east,
A slow scythe cutting at the field of stars,
And wind to beat a strong man down. We stood
Watching five dots that specked her tossing spars.

Five human souls. . . . We saw the sea reach up
And pluck at them with great white-fingered hands—
Three times the life-boat thrust against the surf;
The sea laughed loud . . . and broke it on the sands.

So there was nothing more to do. The end
Came as the sun burst through its iron clouds.
The racked ship staggered, reeled, and disappeared—
The flung spume served the dead men as their shrouds.

And then, clear-voiced, the village church-bell sang
Above the wind and sea. . . . We had forgot
What day it was. Now suddenly we turned
Together toward the house where death is not.

No word was spoken, yet we all went in
To the still aisles and knelt upon the floor.
A man was there, a drunkard and a thief,
One who had never been in church before.

He kneeled beside us, twisting his red hands,
A startled glory in his sodden eyes. . . .
I thought of five men silent in the sea
That one might bring his soul to paradise.

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The late Robert Hugh Benson, in some respects a more gifted writer than either of his distinguished brothers, has left the world a beautiful memory, some eloquent sermons and essays, several plays and novels, and a few poems. The poems have recently been collected into a volume and published by P. J. Kenedy & Sons, with a sympathetic and thoughtful introductory note by Wilfrid Meynell. Mgr. Benson's verse is valuable more for its revelation of a great personality than for its intrinsic excellence. But sometimes, as in the dramatic monolog reprinted below, he wrote with a skill and an intensity which make his lines memorable. By nature and experience he was better fitted to interpret the great Florentine preacher than was George Eliot.

SAVONAROLA MORITURUS

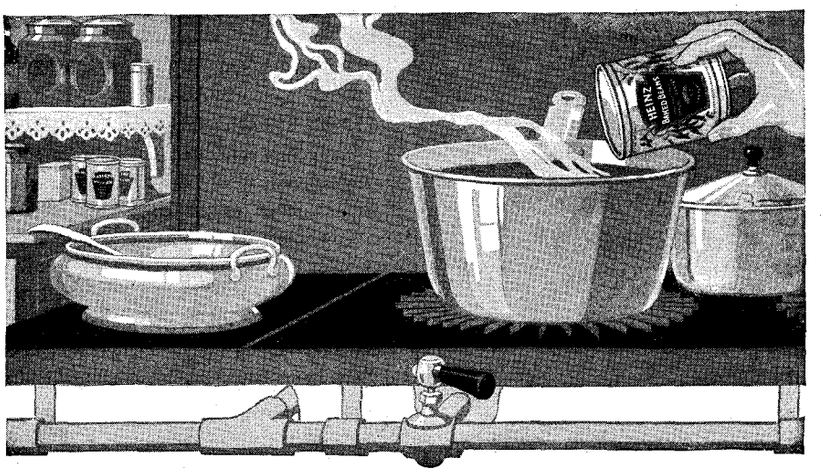
By Robert Hugh Benson

Death! It is death, dear death, whom I sought so long
On the rack, on the stairs, in the cell,
Death that I feared, half-feared, when my brain was strong,
And my heart was well.
Now I am sickened of life, if life be this,
Death comes as dear as a bride;
Dying is rest from the flesh, and dying is bliss
With Thee at my side.

"Faint heart, poor soul," do they say, "to recant at a pain,
To repent at a turn of a screw!"
Ah, I ask pardon of God again and again,
And pardon from you!
Can the brain balance and weigh when the sinews are rent?
Is there room but for agony there?
What if the lips have lied, did the heart consent
In that night of despair?
Slow rocked the rafters above as I blinked in my pain
With my tears and the sweat in my eyes;
Torn was my heart on the rack, and entangled my brain;
Is there cause for surprize?

Visions!—what visions? I know not, but leave them to Him
Who allowed me to dream of a day
When a world that is weary with sorrow, whose longings are dim
And dumb with delay,
Shall look to this city and cry for that secret of hers
That should shine in her eyes, on her lips.
Nay, but I dreamed of too much! the wisest man errs,
The surest foot slips.
Yet is it wonder I dreamed that the King of the sky
Should be King of the earth where he trod?
Nay, he was King for a moment in Florence, and I
Gave glory to God.

Yea, is it wonder I dreamed that the Savior could save
As I saw in the twilight below
God's light a-glimmer on faces in transept and nave?
Who could know, who could know,
Soon—ah, so soon—that the glimmer would change to a glare
And the stillness to noisy contempt—
Nave where they listened would yield to the bellowing square,
And the dream that I dreamt
Fade in this bitter awakening? Bitter the ban
Of the church that I love. Yet I cry
Mercy of God: for the mercies or curses of man
Shall be nought by and by.
Naked I came from Him, naked return I again
To my God through a fiery door;
Back, earth to earth, go I through a portal of pain.
Can friar do more?



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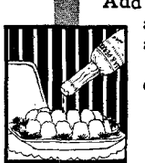

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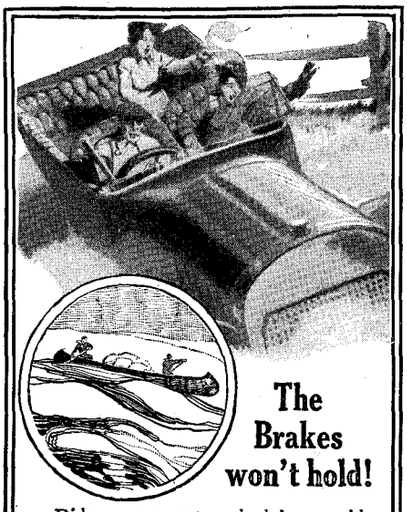

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW GENERAL SCOTT SMOKED THE PEACE-PIPE

THE War Department has been rather severely criticized recently for sending Brigadier-General Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army, out to Utah to make peace with a parcel of some two hundred "bad Indians." To some this seemed an absurd order, employing an eminent military man for ordinary police duty. Of such a point of view, however, there is no slightest hint in the brief story of his negotiations with the unruly Paiutes which General Scott gives to the newspapers. One infers from his own words that it may even be a matter of some little pride with him to be the "big white chief" to the Western Indians, the one man who has never failed in coming to a satisfactory understanding with them when there was opportunity for a parley. In the present instance, he has brought the recalcitrant 200 back to the reservation and made peace between them and their paleface brothers. Had he not done this, the only probable outcome of the Paiute situation would have been the gradual annihilation of the whole band by posse after posse of deputy-sheriffs. General Scott may well consider that in avoiding this pitiful solution of the "bad-Indian" problem he has accomplished something not wholly unworthy of his office. We find his own story of the affair in the New York *Sun:*

Accompanied by Lieut.-Col. R. E. L. Michie, of the General Staff, and Paul Randolph, my orderly, I left Washington on March 3, and heard at Chicago that the hostile Indians had run away westward.

We were prepared to follow them wherever they might go and expected they would go across the Grand Cañon, Colorado. We left the railroad at Thompsons, Utah, on March 8, and after drives of thirty-eight, sixty-five, and forty-eight miles, part of the time on sledges, in snow three feet deep, we arrived at Bluff, Utah, the scene of the recent fight with the United States marshal's posse.

Bluff is the end of all communications. Taking Messrs. Creel and Jenkins, of the Indian Department, and some Navahos who had been arrested at Beautiful Mountain a year and a half ago and were strong indorsers of my integrity, we started west, down the San Juan River to Mexican Hat.

John Wetherill, after a ride of 100 miles, brought in a Ute Indian, who came to his store at Kayenta, fifty miles south. From the Ute we found that the hostile Indians had taken all the Ute's Paiutes with them to Navajo Mountain, 120 miles west of Bluff, who, with the Paiutes already there, numbered 200 in all.

All the Navahos had left in different directions. The Ute was carefully imprest with the importance of urging the hostiles to talk and was convinced that no trap would be set for them. He brought some in after four days, altho he had to ride 90 miles to reach them. The others came after and had all arrived by the afternoon of the next day.

They were treated with the utmost kindness, as a wild horse that a false or sudden move would stampede out of sight would be treated. Assured of their safety, and well fed, their condition and acts were carefully explained in conferences and interviews covering two days. No ultimatum was given, the door being left open for further discussion.

I prepared to stay for a day, a week, or a month until the time was ripe to put the question, "What are you going to do?" with certainty that my advice would be followed. The answer was, "We are going to do what you tell us."

"Very well, I tell you four, for whom the marshal has warrants, to go with me to the court at Salt Lake, and I leave in an hour."

Our success was considered a miracle at Bluff and places on the way north. It was the miracle always accomplished by reasoning with an Indian in a kindly, sympathetic way, by any one who can gain his confidence and guide him with kind, steady firmness toward the right.

They are coming along freely without handcuffs or guards, curious about everything they see and trustful that they are being taken care of.

A GLIMPSE OF BEN LINDSEY JUSTICE

IT has been the fashion, not to say the fad, of late, to send our humorists abroad, to retail for us the horrors of war. But there is one humorist who has not followed the trail of Will Irwin and Irvin Cobb, and who is, instead, devotedly "seeing America first." This is Franklyn P. Adams, the "F. P. A." of the New York *Tribune,* and erstwhile of *The Mail.* In March he started upon a "grand tour" of the West, to visit the expositions and write back his experiences in passing, for his accustomed "colyum." Stopping in Denver, F. P. A. sought out Ben Lindsey's Juvenile Court, as the point of greatest interest in that city. He was given proof at once that "East and West," in the words of "Vivienne," "are sisters under their skins," and that in the West, as well as in the East, the prophet of a better America is often hailed not only without honor but frequently with dishonor by his countrymen. As the columnist himself puts it:

Some of the men in New York who are doing fine things are called grand-standers and four-flushers by those who do not believe that such things are done because they ought to be done, who can not see that they are done because the knight always must attack the dragon. You can hear Dr. Wiley called a crook and a grafter without stirring out of a New York canning-factory; and you have only to telephone a drug-store or two to find out, by asking the proprietor, that Dr. Goldwater is a gallery-player and in the pay of the medical trust.

That is why, when I told a Denver man that I wanted to see Ben Lindsey, and he said that Lindsey was no good and a menace and a worker of great harm to Colorado, and a circus-player—that is why I thought that perhaps it might not be true.

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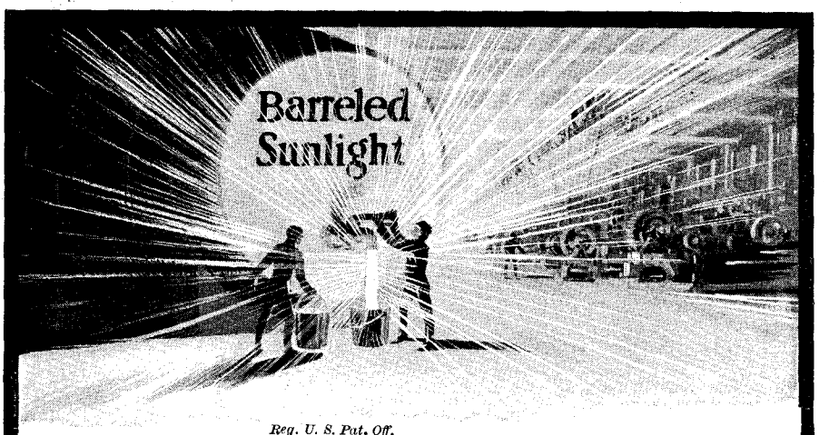

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Ben Lindsey has been elected or appointed to his office, we are told, ten successive times in twelve years, and was elected to his present term by the largest majority ever received by a candidate for local office. He has many enemies in Denver, but he has more friends, and they have given proof enough that "Denver wants Lindsey." Before we are introduced to the court itself, we are given a moment in which to become acquainted with the man who has made it famous the country over:

Ben Lindsey is short and thin. He is growing heavier, they say, and he now weighs, I should guess, about 103 tubside. He is between forty and fifty years of age. Except for a pair of remarkably clear, searching eyes, the kind known as "sympathetic," he is a commonplace-looking little man with a black mustache. And he is commonplace and a "man of the people," precisely as Lincoln was these things.

Any one can walk into Ben Lindsey's court, says F. P. A., and proves it by striding in, without pass or credential, just in time to hear one of the typical cases which the court must handle and which do much to gain it disfavor with a certain element in the Denver populace:

As I came in the Judge was hearing a complaint against a man who had been hiring young girls to go on the stage. The girls who went, it was charged, were taken out to the rough towns in Colorado and exposed to dangers they were too young to contend with. The manager who hired them was talking to the Judge.

"I tell the girls, I always tell 'em, Judge, that they got to see you first," he was saying.

"These girls' parents tell me," said Lindsey, "that you say this court indorses your show. I've never seen your show, for one thing; and I don't indorse it, for another."

"No, Judge. I never tell 'em no such a thing, Judge. I tell 'em they ought to go to you to get permission to work. They say they will, but they don't. They're liars, most of 'em. They're just crazy to get on the stage."

"What kind of show do you give?"

"Minstrel show, Judge. Been in show business for fifteen years. Always been on the level and never been in jail in this State."

"What do girls do in a minstrel show?"

"It's a female minstrel show."

"Leg show?"

"N-no, sir. The girls wears short dresses, that's all. Singin' an' dancin'. We play the little towns around here."

"Well," said Lindsey, "I'm going to send a man around now to look at one of your rehearsals; and maybe we can tell more about it then. If you're all right, we won't interfere with you. But it's worth while looking into, if we can keep a lot of little girls from being foolish and then regretting it the rest of their lives, eh?"

"Sure, Judge. Thank you."

And the man went out. He and his actions will be watched. And the likelihood is that his next "minstrels," if he have any, will be girls of an age beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

This was a case in which the Judge

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could do little of a personal nature for those involved. They would come drifting into his court with the other wreckage, later on. But the next case brought out a bit more clearly the method Lindsey employs with his difficult cases. There is nothing complex about it. It is just personal, individual justice imparted and seasoned with understanding and kindliness. "Lena" was the culprit in the next case. We read:

On a sofa at the side of the room lay Lena's mother, brought from the hospital. Next to her sat Lena's sister, married and deserted. At the back was Lena's father, old, very ragged, and with the unmistakable air of a veteran in vagrancy. Beside the father sat Lena's brother, aged twenty-one. Near to him was Lena, fourteen in years, three in mentality, ageless in woful experience. Lena had been in the hospital. Her disease was as bad as it could be, and she was to be sent to the State training-school, where she might get decent and regular medical care and, in the event of cure, be fitted to earn a living. To this the father was objecting.

"I want her to come home with me, Judge," said the father, whining.

"Why?" asked the Court.

"Well, Judge, I think that's where her place is, by her father. I want to take care of her."

"Have you earned anything in the last two or three years?"

"I done my best, Judge, to build up a little home, Judge," in an alcoholic whine.

The sister, an intelligent girl of twenty-five, then told how she practically had supported the family since she had been nine; how her mother had helped, going "out" by the day; how the father had always mistreated the mother; and how when she—the girl testifying—was having a baby, the father cursed at her inability to work, and said, "Another twenty dollars gone to hell!" (She was getting $5 a week.) Then the brother, who worked in a livery-stable from 4 A.M. to 8 P.M., he said, and made "my $40 a month," showed how there was no place for Lena to go to. You couldn't blame Lena for anything that had happened to her, getting a glimpse of the "home" influence.

"Lena," said the Judge, "we're going to send you to a nice place where you can get well and have a good time while you're doing it, and come back glad you went."

"I won't go. So there! I ain't done nothin', an' I won't go. So there! I'm goin' with my papa. An' there ain't nothin' the matter with me, either. So there!" Lena's ignorant petulance was rather becoming. She had a good deal of beauty. Her hair was ornamented with some cheap combs, and on her fingers were six rings—perhaps a dollar's worth. She went on: "I know a girl went there an' she says they treat you terrible. I won't go. So there! She [the sister] said all that about me because she's jealous because a fella boardin' with us took me to a pitcher-show an' she wanted to go. An' she always tells lies about me. An' there ain't nothin' the matter with me. So there!"

"Lena," said the Judge, "read the first four lines of this letter." And the Judge handed over a letter that had just come telling of the death of a boy twenty years old who had died the day before. "He was stronger than you, Lena," said Ben

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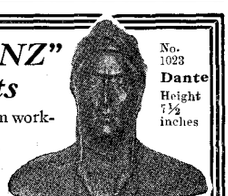

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Lindsey, "and he didn't go in time to get cured, and now he's dead." Lena began to cry. "I don't care," she said. "I'd like to die. I don't want to live. So there! An' if I go up there I'll hate it. So there!"

"No you won't, Lena. You write me in a month and see. I'll bet anything you'll like it."

"I won't. I'll hate it." From the back of the room came the whimper of the father. "Lena, don't be so sassy to the gempman."

"Well, Lena, you write me in a month and tell me how you like it, and how you're feeling. I don't promise anything, but if you don't like it, maybe we can fix it some way you do. You've had your way a long time; come ahead and let us have ours for a month."

The hospital ambulance came for Lena's mother. As she passed Lena's chair, she stooped to kiss the child, the first time, I imagine, in a long time. Lena melted and went away. . . . There are six or eight novels in Lena and her family. Yet people insist that I go and rhapsodize about 1/12 dozen Grand Cañons!

The third case was more simple, and yet one containing the possibilities of much wo and unhappiness later on. One is led to believe that Judge Lindsey's method has pretty successfully forestalled the dangers ahead, however, in this case of "Myrtle," aged fifteen, colored:

Myrtle's mother was worried because Myrtle went out nights and stayed out late sometimes, and one night didn't come home at all, tho she had only gone to a friend of the mother's. It was a plain case of too much stepfather, it seemed. Myrtle was a good girl really, and her mother was over-indulgent. The Judge asked the mother to leave the room.

"Now, Myrtle," said the Judge, "your mother loves you, doesn't she?"

"Yes, sir."

"I don't blame her. But maybe she's too good to you."

"Yes, sir. I think maybe she is."

"Well, Myrtle, I want you to promise your mother that you won't ever go out without telling her where you're going. Will you do that? And promise her in front of me. And if you break that promise you'll make a liar out of me, Myrtle, because I've promised your mother that you're going to do what she wants. And she's promised me that she won't ask you to do anything unreasonable. You don't want to make me out a liar, do you, Myrtle?"

"No, sir."

And mother and child left the court better friends than they ever had been before; and with new understanding and mutual appreciation.

Even tho "cures" are the rule, and "repeaters" are few, says F. P. A., statistics do not begin to show "the tremendous good that the Lindsey influence and spirit have on the youth of Denver and their parents." He defies any one "to sit through a day in Lindsey's court and not be convinced that he is one of the country's great men." To which he adds:

Meeting men like Ben Lindsey is enough to make a man patriotic, in spite of the railroad folders.

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WHY GIRLS LEAVE HOME

AT BEST, the bachelor is a pathetic object. Imagine forty of him, alone in the wilds of British Columbia, unpatched, buttonless, cookless, housekeeperless, and utterly forlorn. Forty fretful bachelors, marooned by femininity in the beautiful valley of the Frazer River—their "heart-searching appeal" came finally to the New York *Evening Post*, and thence to the front page of the paper. It follows, verbatim:

Mr Editor
Dear Sir

Would you Kindly Alow me space for Those few Lines there are About 40 of Us Americans Settled along the Frazer River in this Beautiful valley & we are mostly All Batchelors & for that Reason we take This oppertunity with your Kindness to try To form an Acquaintance with Some young Ladies maids or widdows that Really Wishes to Get married & as our ages vareys from 20 to 40 yrs there will Be A Chance for all of them & If there are any Working Girls maids or widdows that would Like to Correspond with us Address Mike Drobot Box 82 McBride British Columbia Canada & they will find out That it is not So hard to Get A Good Husband As we All want to Get Married & there are no wemon out here yet As It is A new Country Hoping you will Give this note your Kindest Consideration & wishing All unclesams Children Good Luck We Remain

Resp yours
A LONLY BUNCH OF BATCHELORS

WHEN PSH-MISHL FELL

A GREAT catastrophe draws other smaller ones in its wake. Thus it was on the afternoon of Monday, March 22, when suddenly huge stacks of "the lates' wuxtrees" arrived on the streets of New York City, each paper bearing in huge head-lines some variant of "Przemysl Falls." Instead of the usual explosion of vocal versions of the day's news, there is an unwonted momentary pall of silence among the ranks of the city's newsboys. This *The Sun* sympathetically explains:

Newsboys see the long-expected crisis has arrived. Consternation. Profanity. Blue streaks of it. Despair, disgust, and similar words. Derision from the mob. Boys take bunches of papers and dispose themselves in passing pedestrian traffic. Ominous and unprecedented silence. Papers held out without a shriek.

Then all along the line with varying degrees of courage:

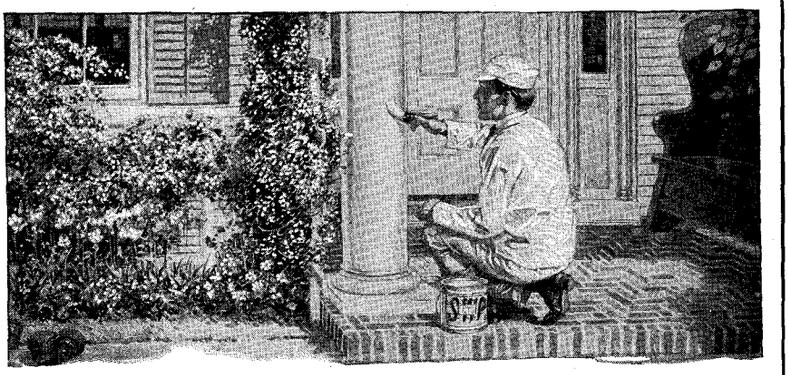
"Here yah, wuxtree! Big fortress taken!"

"Y'extraw! Big lates'! Just out! (Looks despairingly at head-line. Mob waits for it.) Per-rem-ees falls! Yeh, Jimmie. I got it. Per-rem-ees. De 'l' ain't in it." More of the unusual silence.

"Woh! Speshul! Final just out! Weemsil, big fort capchured!"

"Haw, haw, listen! Weemsil. Hey, Abie. Git yer Swedish uncle. He'll know."

"Y'uxtree! Waddeya read dere? Austrian Shemees falls! 50,000 capchured!"



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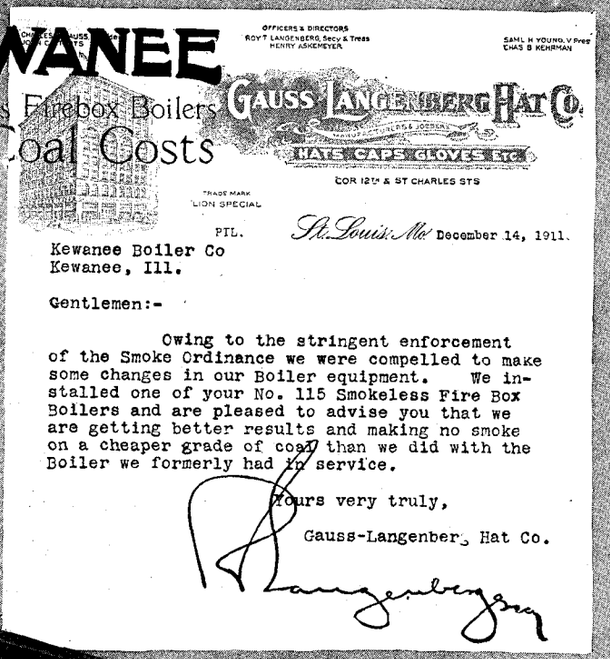
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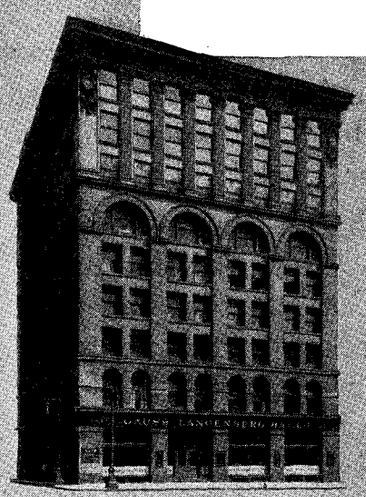
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PLUNGING DOWN FROM THE CLOUDS

HOW does it feel to fall through the air at the rate of 200 miles an hour? Such a fall as that by which Lincoln Beachey lost his life recently at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, while it may thrill us with horror to behold it or to read of it, leaves us wondering what can be the sensation of one facing eternity in a plunge through space. Strangely enough, a story appears in the London *Times* just at this time which gives us, as nearly as possible, a definite idea of the psychological experiences of such a fall. An airman who was ordered, it appears, to embark on a bomb-dropping expedition, found himself, shortly after starting, within a hostile zone of fire and rose into the clouds for safety. Here he became lost, and for some time had no idea of the angle at which he was flying. Then came the catastrophe, as he relates:

I pulled the elevator . . . and the next moment everything became perfectly silent round about me. I knew then that I had overdone the pull and forced the machine up almost vertically, and in consequence had stopt her. And I knew that now she would probably slip back or fall over sideways.

Which it was that happened the aviator never knew, but the disastrous effect soon made itself evident, and there followed a plunge to earth, of which he gives a most vivid account:

I felt my holding-in strap tighten, and knew that I was upside down. It was still as dark as night. I tried to right myself, and failed. I tried frantically. I began to feel that it was all over with me, and I experienced the most acute agony of mind. But suddenly and quite unexpectedly that feeling passed away. I had tried everything and failed. I was conscious of that. Now a wonderful sense of calm took the place of the anguish. It was the most easy and delightful sensation I have ever felt. And meanwhile I was falling, I suppose, at the rate of about 200 miles an hour.

The next thing I remember is that my holding-in belt burst and that automatically I jammed my knees farther under the indicator-board and gript the seat with my elbows. I had taken my feet off the rudder-bar. I was some inches out of the seat, and the machine was upside down. I only knew it was upside down in a vague way, because I had left the seat. I was quite happy, and I had no anxiety of any kind. I did not feel anything. Then in a moment the aeroplane fell out of the cloud, and I saw the sea rushing up toward me. My hands automatically moved the controls, and at 1,500 feet the machine righted herself. Then at intervals I heard a curious, snapping sound in my ears, and realized

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that I was deaf. I could not hear my own engine.

While the physical experience of this deafness, brought on by the sudden atmospheric changes, was bad enough, the psychological effect was worse, for it deepened measurably the sense of morbid depression that he felt upon his return to safety. This was at first of the greatest intensity, but the aviator managed finally to master it and to continue on his bomb-dropping expedition without alighting. Soon an opportunity came to discharge his missiles. Says *The Pall Mall Gazette*, summarizing the *Times* story:

The first of these achieved its purpose, and he saw that it had done so. Immediately a reaction of feeling set in. He confessed:

"I was so happy that I shouted. I simply couldn't contain myself. I felt in all my pockets for something else to throw down. All I could find was my matchbox, and so I threw that."

It testifies to the splendidly attuned state of his nerves that next day he was able to carry out his work more or less as if nothing had happened. In proof that the aeroplane had really turned upside down, it was discovered that the airman's revolver had fallen from its pocket on the machine.

A WOMAN WHO HELPED

THE career of Mrs. Rockefeller, chronicled lately in these columns, recalls strikingly the case of one woman intimately connected with the earlier history of this magazine, the late Mrs. Anna Willis Wagnalls. In many ways the life of Mrs. Wagnalls, whose husband, Adam W. Wagnalls, was one of the founders of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, paralleled that of Mrs. Rockefeller. Both worked their own way through college by teaching school, both chose a marriage meager financially but rich in opportunity, both shared their husbands' early labors, proving invaluable aids and inspiring sources of strength and courage, both were strongly attached to the interests of their immediate families, and both were rich in the warm friendship and appreciation of their small circles of intimates. A small Ohio paper, *The Buckeye News*, published near Lithopolis, Mrs. Wagnalls's birthplace, gives an account of this little-known and yet significant career:

Daughter of a widowed mother (Mary Willis), Mrs. Wagnalls in her early years knew the pinch and pain of poverty. But her ambition to study was limitless. Before her sixteenth year she was qualified to be a school-teacher, and taught in various country schools of this neighborhood. Later on, she entered Xenia College, working between terms to pay her tuition. After graduating she taught in the Columbus public schools, until her marriage to Adam W. Wagnalls, who (also born in Lithopolis) had worked his way through college and was attracted to Anna Willis because of her similar achievement.

After their marriage and locating in

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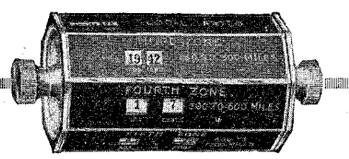

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Kansas City, Mrs. Wagnalls began the study of music, practising indomitably six hours a day, besides doing her own housework and teaching some classes in Latin. She pursued her music studies so thoroughly that by the time her only child (Mabel) was five years old, the mother was well fitted to teach her this art as well as the regular school curriculum. She had her own ideas about education, and for this reason never allowed her daughter to attend school, having determined from the first that her child should become a musician and a writer. At this time she also shared her husband's interests, to the extent of studying law and reading Blackstone and Kent with him every evening until he was admitted to the Bar; then she worked in his office, copying abstracts of titles and participating in every transaction.

In 1876, abetted by his wife's ambition and excellent judgment, Mr. Wagnalls moved to New York City, where he and a former schoolmate, Dr. I. K. Funk, founded the publishing firm of Funk & Wagnalls, of which Mr. Wagnalls is now president. His wife, for a number of years, was one of the firm's regular manuscript-readers.

When her daughter was fourteen years of age (and still a pupil of her mother), Mrs Wagnalls, with a brave heart, a slender purse, and absolutely no knowledge of the language, took her daughter to Germany, determined to stay there until she attained success. The thoroughness of her own work as a music-teacher was proved by the fact that her pupil was accepted at once in the highest class of the Berlin Akademie der Tonkunst, and within four years was able to make her professional début there.

Mrs. Wagnalls was no less ambitious for her daughter than she had been for herself, and she was therefore determined that the girl should have a literary as well as a musical training. We are told that—

She now began urging a resumption of daily work with the pen. All through her daughter's childhood the mother had not only watched over her music, sitting beside her when she practised, but had also watched over her writing, insisting on the composition of an original essay every day. Thus the "pen-habit" had become easy. It only remained now for the mother to watch over and encourage the growth of imagination and fancy. Plot-sketches for stories were devised and discust; these were crude things at first which many mothers would have discouraged as a waste of time. But this mother tried to find something good in each one of them, and she encouraged the fearless unveiling of every timorous ghost-of-an-idea. Gradually the ideas came faster and stronger, and in time the first story was written.

Nor was this woman's range of activities confined solely to the duties of motherhood. She continued to be of shrewd counsel and valuable assistance in business affairs, both to her husband and to all others who sought her advice and aid. To her value as critic and friend in the field of literature we are given a succinct testimonial:

To every earnest worker that came her way Mrs. Wagnalls imparted inspiration

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and determination. Dr. Edward J. Wheeler (Editor of *Current Opinion*) writes as follows:

"She was a woman who inspired one unconsciously and without effort on her part. I have never got over the habit of asking myself, after writing something that seemed to me particularly good, 'I wonder how Mrs. Wagnalls will like that?'"

GERMANS IDOLIZING THE KAISER

IN a recent report from Germany one correspondent declared that, while General von Hindenburg is by all odds the great popular idol of Germany, the Kaiser has fallen to fifth or sixth place in rank of popularity. This assertion, at variance with our conception of the German's attitude toward his Emperor, is contradicted by the New York *Globe's* correspondent, Herbert Corey, in a short article in which he quotes from the Germans he has met, and narrates one or two of the stories that they tell of the Kaiser in the war. Mr. Corey quotes "a German of high standing" as one narrator:

Let me tell you a story of the Kaiser. It will explain why we love him as we do.

Just after the battle of Soissons, the Emperor visited one of the field-hospitals. He came to a door that was closed.

"Do not go in, your Majesty," the attendants begged, "a dying man is there. He is so frightfully wounded that you would be made unhappy."

"I shall go in," was the reply.

Inside the room was a young lieutenant. He was still conscious and he knew he was dying. He was all alone. The services of those engaged at the hospital were needed for those there was still a chance to save. The Kaiser knelt by his bedside.

"Go," said he to the others.

From time to time they opened the door, just far enough to peer in. Always they found the Emperor of Germany on his knees by the side of the dying man, praying aloud. It was not until the tortured soul had taken its flight that the Kaiser left the room.

Mr. Corey describes the German sentiment toward the Kaiser as "a flaming patriotism," even tho they regard him, as these stories indicate, not at all as a mystical war-lord, but as "a warm-hearted, imperious, manly man," about whom a wealth of affectionately recorded legend naturally accumulates. We read:

One of the most dramatic stories of the Emperor is told of a visit to a field-hospital. The attendants led him past an unopened door.

"There is nothing in there for you to see," they lied. He threw the door open.

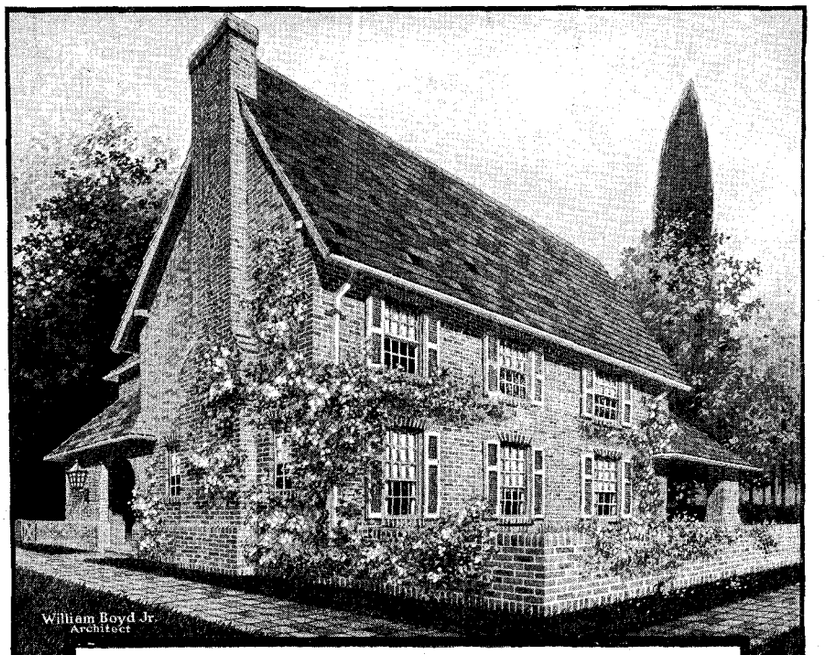
"*Nun, hier bin ich,*" said he. A man was dying upon the rough cot. As the Emperor stood over him, the dying man opened his eyes. Then he smiled:

"I had a dream," said the dying man, his widely opened eyes still fixt. "I had a dream. I thought my Emperor came and stood beside my bed."

"Look," said the Emperor. "It was not a dream. Your Kaiser stands beside you."

The man smiled again, and died.

There are stories of that sort upon



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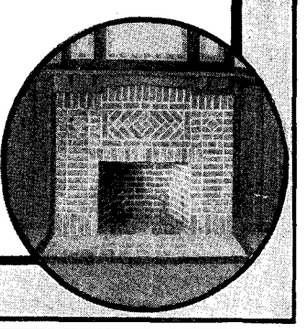

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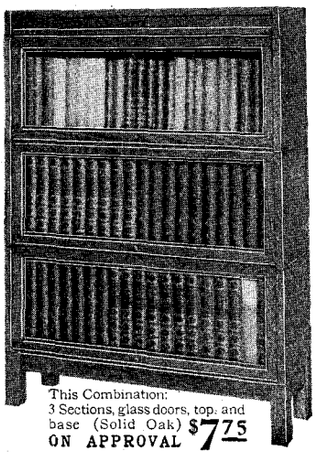

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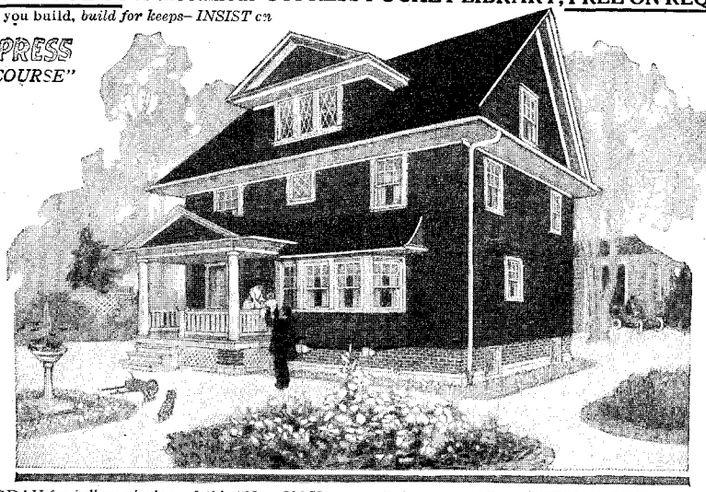

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every German tongue. It was only a few weeks ago that the Kaiser was whirling along a road in France when he came upon a group of wounded men. They were making their painful way to the nearest hospital. Some of the more slightly wounded were helping the others. The Kaiser stopt his machine.

"How far is it to the next hospital?" he asked.

"Twelve miles, your Majesty."

"I shall not ride," said he, "when these men walk."

He got out of his machine and helped the wounded men in. Then he and the members of his personal staff trudged twelve miles to town.

Such stories, of course, may or may not be true, but they point to the mental attitude of the people toward the Emperor.

HOW THE "BLÜCHER" SANK

READERS have already seen in this magazine the remarkable picture of the sinking of the German war-ship *Blücher*, tilted over till her keel showed, her hull covered with the minute forms of her fated crew. There now appears, in the New York *Tribune*, a word-picture of the *Blücher's* end as realistic and thrilling in its way as was the actual photograph. Like the photograph, we have it from the British cruiser *Arethusa*, the ship that was in at the death, and which rescued many of the *Blücher's* crew. The young gunner who writes of this, his first naval engagement, tells how the raiding German ships were discovered, and of the meeting of the two squadrons, with the first engagement starting at a distance of nine or ten miles. The fast little *Arethusa* soon began to take her share in the battle, as we learn:

The firing gradually became more and more intense, the speed at which we were all going was terrific, and it was the most wonderful sight to behold, swarms of destroyers, with cruisers and the *Arethusa* leading the lot, while the five big chaps in front were letting drive for all they were worth. It was something to remember, especially when whole salvos were fired, at which our ships were superior apparently, or else the Germans did not want to spare the time to slow their ships (which, in any case, should not be necessary).

At the beginning we were about midway between the firing-lines, and the noise was frightful when the broadsides were fired and the great 13.5-inch flamed out like great torches. We could see the shells falling even when they were on the horizon, as great pillars of spray went up. We had now edged over more to our own ships, and it was at this time that one began to feel a little doubtful, because altho so many of the German shells were falling too high or too low, many seemed to be striking our ships, while it was too far away to see properly the effect of our shells (of course, I mean for us on deck). No doubt it was known in the Fire Control how things were going. Then the *Indomitable* gradually fell behind and we passed across her while she steamed over to port. Then the *Lion* was disabled—you will have seen all about it in the papers. I was astonished that so much had been made public, as we had been expressly warned

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not to say anything about injuries to the *Lion*, when this morning I read a full description of it all in the papers. The Germans had a certain amount of ground for saying that they sank one of our ships, as the *Lion* stopt and listed over and certainly looked as if she meant going under.

And then came the *Arethusa's* part in the fray, of which, the writer ruefully notes, no mention was made in the dispatches. The little ship was ordered by signal to take the head of the line, there, it is supposed, to cut off the raiders by torpedo. This was a "stiff order," since the cruiser was quite unarmored, but it was immediately carried out. The writer explains their escape from the German 11-inch guns only by the fact that the big guns were fully occupied on a more threatening foe. Says he:

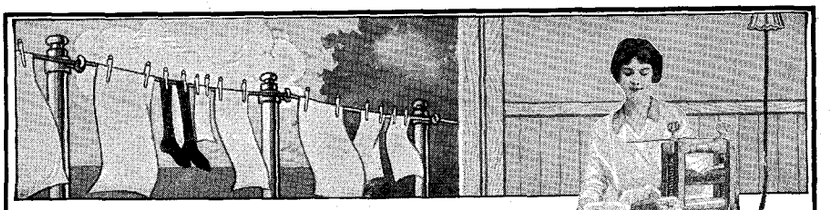
I might mention that we were well within range of the Germans during this time, who apparently could not spare one of their 11-inch guns for us, which was a good thing, as one from them would not leave much of the *Arethusa*, I think. Their shells were beginning to fall a little too near us for safety, and we really thought we were in for it as first one big one fell just short—this was my side (port). The next came with a horrible, shrieking noise and passed over the ship just abaft the mast and damaged our port aerial. I then began to think that the next would find the range, but fortunately it passed just astern. We had a very warm time for a while, as you must understand that the ship is quite unprotected, and we have no protection but only light shields at our guns—in fact, the shield of my gun has twice been burst in by the seas.

The German ships appeared to be on fire more than once, and at last there was no doubt about one of them—the *Blücher*. It was then that our turn came, and as her fire slackened we quickly came up with her and started with our bow six-inch with lyddite. This is a terribly destructive shell, and when our big ships were firing, their shells on exploding caused clouds of yellow smoke. Our starboard battery of four-inch also came into play, but unfortunately all this time I had to stand idly by with a shell in my arms, as none of the guns on our side got a chance; this was rather trying.

The *Blücher* was now out of action, and the *Arethusa* gave the *coup de grâce* by slipping in two torpedoes at her just as we slewed around. These caused frightful havoc, one bursting in the engine-room and the other just below the fore turret and rapidly caused her to capsize. She was before this a battered wreck on deck, practically all her gun crews were killed, and her officers drove the men from the stoke-hole at their sword-points to reman the guns. This was told us by the German prisoners aboard, and one or two of them have wounds which they said had been caused by their own officers' swords.

For some minutes the young gunner was busy lowering away the whale-boat on his side of the ship, but soon came a chance to cross over and gaze at the unforgettable sight, which he describes:

The *Blücher*, which had capsized, was



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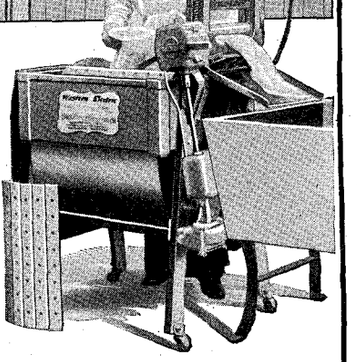

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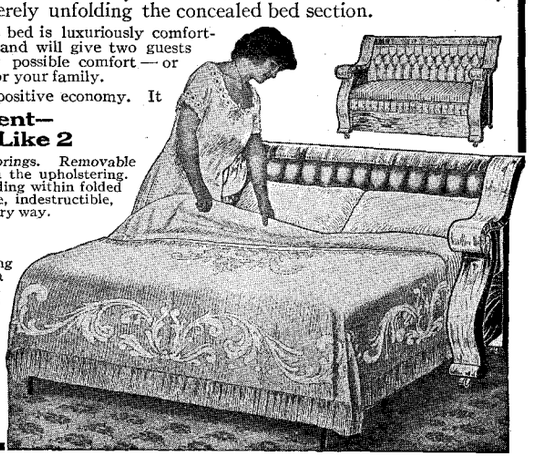

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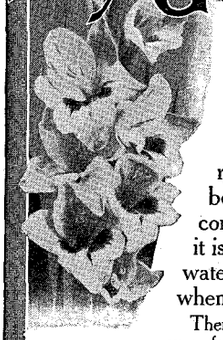

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lying awash, with her side just out of the water and men standing on it, while all around there seemed hundreds swimming and drifting in cork jackets toward us. We were very close; in fact, it seemed dangerously so. I shall never forget that sight nor what followed later. I think it was more affecting than anything. Anyway, we started to drag them in up the ship's side, and in this way and by the boats we got 123 on board, while the destroyers also saved a lot. Some were badly burned. We got six officers in the above.

Shortly after we got our boats a terrible sight came along, which was a lot of Germans being swept along in the water, and who had evidently drifted off in another direction when we picked the others up. In this case they were sweeping by the ship, and we could only save one or two—several drowned before our eyes, altho having life-belts on. Then the destroyers came up and picked up a lot. By this time our battle-cruisers had disappeared after the Germans, and we turned about and started to go for all we were worth back to the *Lion*, the *Indomitable* having already gone back. There was, of course, great danger to her from submarines, and it was a very anxious time from Sunday night until we got to Rosyth, about 4 A.M. on Tuesday.

THE WANDERING "JITNEY"

THE word "jitney" is still an orphan, and the utmost confusion and mystery enshroud its antecedents. As we read through the different explanations of the word's derivation that have been received by this magazine, they sift down pretty generally to two sources—Russian and African. But even here is nothing conclusive, and all the suppositions pointing to other nations and classes of people as the first coiners of the word have their right to serious consideration. An Oakland, Cal., savings-bank has recently organized a competition to discover the derivation of "jitney," but, we are told by *The Tribune* of that city, altho many replies have been received, the bank officials "are no closer to the solution than they were when they first asked the question." We read further:

Many humorous origins are suggested in the letters. In one instance, a loaf of rye-bread—Russian—is described as the parent of the metal which so many automobile-drivers are gathering in. Another informant declares just as positively that the jitney's parentage is vested in a Russian vehicle.

Many countries are named as being the

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GARDEN TALKS

Selection and Care of Implements

Two men in neighboring suburban gardens one day last April were digging into the earth. One man was moving along smoothly, accomplishing much. The other was making little headway, and fuming over his work. The reason for the difference? Tools!

The first gardener had selected his tools carefully, bought only the best, and had taken excellent care of all. The second gardener had bought—just hoes, spades, and the like, irrespective of brands. Some of these were dull or broken, and all had received poor care.

Which emphasizes the importance of good tools in gardening. A poor workman may blame his tools, but a good workman will not consent to use inferior implements. The wise gardener will insist upon well-known brands protected by reputations of their makers. As a general rule, in buying garden equipment, the most expensive tools are almost certain to afford the highest efficiency, longest service, and greatest economy.

The ordinary cheap rake usually breaks after short use. The experienced gardener buys a steel rake with end braces. It lasts him for years. Then there are hedge trimmers that halve the work of trimming. A good lawn mower is 100 per cent. easier to operate and more efficient than a cheap one, and so on with many other garden necessities. One of the combination wheel implements run by hand will save you hours of weary labor.

It is well to plan now what tools you will need for the coming season's work; order them early and have them ready when you need them.

There are hundreds of devices which enter into garden work, but your inventory should include the following essentials: Spade, rake, hoe, spading fork, dibble, garden line, wheel hoe cultivator and seeder (if your garden is sizable), trowel, weeding fork, wheelbarrow, pruning shears, hedge shears (if you have hedges), sprayer, lawn mower (a motor mower by all means, if you have an estate), garden hose, lawn roller.

Information on Garden Tools, etc., given upon request GARDEN DEPARTMENT The Literary Digest

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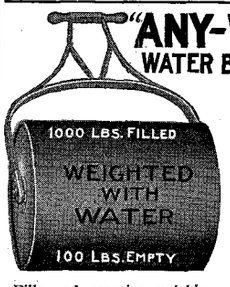

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Instructions for beautifying the hair, hands, nails and feet are included.

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place of its birth. Many insist that it first saw the light of day in the New York ghetto.

Another writer, an Oakland man, is of the opinion that the coin was of French and English birth. This writer says:

"The word 'jitney' is a corruption of the word *jetton*, which, in turn, is derived from the French *jeton*.

"A *jeton* was a metal counter used in casting accounts, card-playing, etc. We are at this time probably indebted to the cockney-English for the corruption 'jitney,' as applied by some of those East-End Londoners to their small change."

That is a sample of many other letters received by the bank officials. In these the word is said to be variously of seventeenth-century English origin, of American coinage, with its birthplace in the South, among the negroes; a word of the circus, being a part of the slang or patois of circus and traveling-carnival employees. One writer declares the word to have been born in New Orleans, while another declares it to have meant originally a Southern negro convict. Others say that it is of Polish, Roman, Slavonian, Servian, or German origin.

A most extraordinary derivation is given by a Berkeley resident, who finds jitney to be a Scotch-French hybrid, and writes:

"Jitney"—a combination of two words — "Jilt - nisey." "Jilt," from Scottish "jitty," meaning deception; "nisey," a French word, meaning simpleton, coined in America when the bobbing "foolish cars" (electric) were so prominent.

Those who claim Russian origin for the word, we are told, predominate in numbers in this particular competition. Next are the Jewish claimants, and then those who believe it came into use first among our dark-skinned citizens. We read:

One delver into word-origins has this to say about the jitney:

"'Jitney' is the name of a small piece of coin used by the Jewish people of Russia. The jitney was used by the Jewish people in cities of Russia for purposes of making small purchases in the stores, or trading on a small scale."

One who favors the theory of negro origin says:

"'Jitney' is a word coined by Southern colored folk for a nickel. The small darky, when told to run an errand, invariably inquires: 'Do I get a jitney for this, boss?' In nearly all States south of Illinois the small boy bases all of his financial reckonings on the jitney."

Another Russian exponent writes:

"'Jitney' is a foreign word which originated in Russia, being the name of a small Russian coin. The Russian immigrants who settled in Chicago gave the name originally to the United States one-cent pieces, representing the smallest coin."

In Berkeley, they tried the word on the faculty of the University of California, where the consensus of opinion seemed to be, declares the San Francisco *Examiner*, that "there ain't no sich animile." Some of the negative replies are given:

Prof. W. M. Hart declares that it is not English and that, after a thorough search of English etymology, he has been unable to find the slightest excuse for its existence.

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In writing always be sure to give us your dealer's name, so we can arrange for your future supply.

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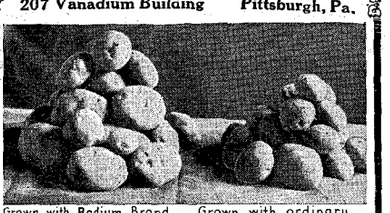
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HALL & RUCKEL New York

Prof. C. W. Wells thinks it is a foreign hybrid, but he can't prove it because he is unable to show what clime it hails from.

Prof. C. R. Noyes, of the department of Slavic languages, denies that the stranger comes from Russia, as has been often asserted.

Prof. W. Hopper, of the department of Slavic languages, frowns upon those who assert that "jitney" is of Yiddish origin.

While the New York *Tribune* states without hesitation that the word is "the circus man's name for the small change taken in at the side-show," there are many others who are equally positive of other derivations. One correspondent, writing to THE LEXICOGRAPHER from Tacoma, declares that, while the word "jitney" is comparatively new—

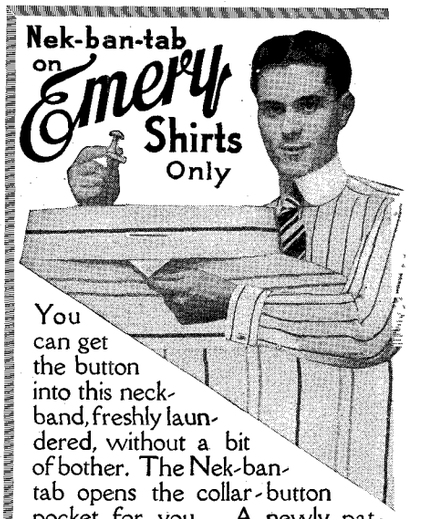
> Record of the word "jit," meaning five cents, can be found back one hundred years. Personally, I think it was the original African word, or word used by the slave-traders, for any coin. At any rate, it was brought into this country with the negro, evidently, as it has been used by him ever since the records were written. I first heard the word "jitney" in 1894, and the negroes used the word "jitsey" as much or more than "jitney" at that time. However, the word "jit" was used more than either, and is still used by them in many Southern cities.
>
> Education has naturally erased many of the original words peculiar to the black man. However, any old Southern negro man will tell you that his father's father used the word "jit" for five cents.

The transition on the part of this nimble word from the negro dialect to circus slang, with the help of a small Mexican coin that came into use in Texas, is described by an Iowa correspondent:

> Fifteen or twenty years ago, circuses touring Texas had the usual entourage of professional fakers accompanying them, ranging from side-show barkers to skilled pickpockets. These, of course, all conversed in the thieves' slang, which, by the way, is changed as fast as the public learns its vocabulary.
>
> There, along the Rio Grande, a new word was coined for a new thing. The thing was a Mexican coin worth about five cents American, and the new noun for it was, in the thieves' slang, "jitney." This new noun, meaning that Mexican coin, was current throughout crookdom wherever the coins appeared; its use was carried to Southern California and the southern peninsula of California, as well as over into Mexico, wherever the fakers traveled in pursuit of their vocations. By a natural transition it came to mean two things: a worthless or trivial piece of money, synonymous with "picayune" used colloquially, and the vehicle charging a five-cent fare.

From THE LEXICOGRAPHER we learn that a Los Angeles investigator has attributed to the word a Mexican origin, possibly through the same adaptation from the negro dialect as that just given. While confessing his uncertainty as to the true origin of "jitney," THE LEXICOGRAPHER points out two more possible sources:

> In one form or another, as *jitni*, *jit-ne*,



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to dust, clean and polish it, all at the same time. A little O-Cedar on your dampened dust cloth will pick up the dust instead of scattering, will clean the surface, and produce a delightful, mirror-like lustre that brings out every detail of the delicate grain. For pianos, furniture, leather cushions and woodwork, as well as for renewing **any** polish mop, O-Cedar is unexcelled.

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upon request. Send for **yours** and see how O-Cedar cleans as it polishes, and how it makes your dusting dustless.

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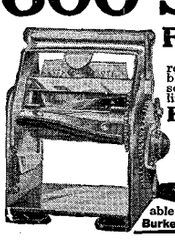
Chicago — Toronto — London — Berlin

The Standard Dictionary shows all the various shades of words and of meaning; contains "all the living words in the English language."

600 Shaves From 1 Blade



Yes, and more. That's the record of many delighted users. Old blades made better than new—in 2 seconds. Quick, velvety shaves for life—with the wonderful new

ROTASTROP

Greatest aid to shaving comfort ever invented. For old style or safety razors. No skill—insert razor blade and turn handle. Makes a perfect edge. A smooth velvety shave every time.

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Burke Sales Co., Dept. 2379 Dayton, O.

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etc., the word occurs in other languages, as the Hindustani *jitni*, meaning "so much," or the Japanese *jit-ne*, meaning "road cost," from *jit*, "road," and *ne*, "cost."

There is a fatal fascination about the riddles of etymology that ensnares all sorts of folk. We find even "F. P. A.," the much-syndicated humorist of the New York *Tribune*, remarking with an approach to gravity:

There is a lot of speculation about the parentage of the word "jitney." Its derivation is thus: In towns like San Francisco the five-cent piece is the smallest piece of change in common use. From a fusing of "jot" and "tittle" came "jit"; and the "-ney" suffix is the "-ney" of endearment or diminutiveness.

A JAP IMPROVES ON NATURE

THE British scientist who predicted starvation for the whole world in a century or two is but one of a class of pessimists who are haunted by the thought of the leanness of Nature's resources, and who do not trust her long experience as a provider for the human race. However, as the Peoria (Ill.) *Journal* remarks, we are always saved from utter despair over such morbid anticipations by the fact that "somebody of whom nobody ever heard always pops up with an improvement on nature." And we are introduced to an Oriental "somebody" of this sort:

You never heard of Tuneichi Fujiyama, of Tokyo, did you? The other day the United States granted him a patent. It covers a process of "fixing" nitrogen, or making that gas combine with other substances to form a stable compound.

Perhaps this conveys nothing to the lay mind, for agricultural chemistry is not a subject of general knowledge. Be it known, then, that, whether or not there is "grafting" in the growing of our foodstuffs, the nitrogen always has to be "fixt" before much can be accomplished. Or, in more technical phrase:

Without fixt nitrogen we would all starve to death—and the pessimists would win. Nitrogen is common enough. Four-fifths of the air we breathe is nitrogen. But it is almost the hardest of all the elements to trap and tame and set to work—to "fix," as the scientists put it. It is so violently opposed to every form of bondage that in any of its compounds a spark or a slight jar will break the ties that hold the nitrogen. When that happens, look out! These unstable nitrogen compounds are the dynamite, melinite, cordite, and other high explosives with which men are killing each other to-day across the ocean. The expansive force of freed nitrogen gas is what hurls the bullet and bursts the bomb.

But this liberty-loving gas is a life-giver as well as a death-dealer. It is essential to all plant growth. No nitrogen, no food. How to replace in the soil the nitrogen the plants take out is mankind's biggest problem to-day. Some plants, like clover and alfalfa, draw it from the air and leave part of it in the ground. Most of the

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—says Old Man Mileage

On dry, rough, gritty country highways Republic Staggard Tread Tires speed along in smooth-running harmony with the road. On smooth, wet city streets the long, tough studs of the Republic Staggard Tread grip with bull-dog tenacity, hold the wheels true to their course, minimize the danger of skidding and slipping.

Uninterrupted mileage—continuous service—safety—that is what counts in motoring.

Republic Tires and Tubes are the first choice of thousands of motorists who look for these things—of men who think thousands of miles ahead when they buy tires. They have learned that Republics are **Quality** tires, built as nearly trouble-proof as human ingenuity knows how.

Try a "find out" tire today. Write for **"Old Man Mileage—His Book,"** which tells a lot you ought to know about tires.

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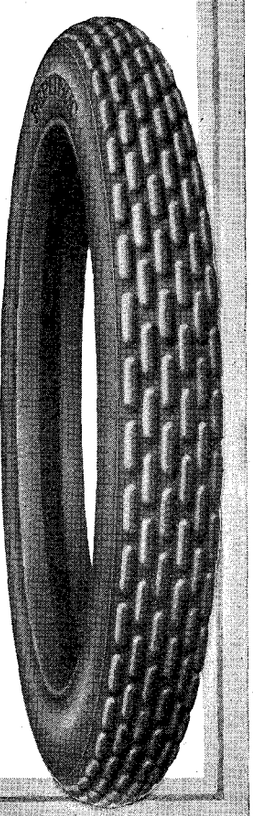

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Yes Madam, that is exactly what we mean. We will ship you one of our superb, brand new, easy gliding and deep cleaning Eureka Electric Vacuum Cleaners on **30 Days FREE Cleaning Trial.**

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Without Cost to You!

Just send your name and address and we will mail you the full details of this exceptional Free Loan Offer, and our Beautiful Illustrated Booklet. Nostrings are attached to the proposition. We want you to use the Eureka Cleaner for 30 days **just as though it were your own.** Clean your carpets and your rugs with it. Try it on all the nooks and corners; subject it to every test you can think of. And then if you are not more than delighted with it, send it back to us at our expense. But, if you decide you simply cannot get along without the cleaner, then keep it and pay for it on

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That's a fact. You can buy this splendid machine *on easy payments*—just a few cents a day at the rock bottom **special factory price.** You can get the machine direct from the manufacturers and best of all on terms that will suit **you.**

Beautiful Booklet FREE

Send us your name and address **at once.** A postcard or letter will do, and the minute we hear from you, we will mail you our beautiful Free Illustrated Booklet, and the full details of our wonderful Free Trial Offer and special Easy Payment Plan. Remember, no cost to you. **Write today.** Address:

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Stops snoring and mouth breathing, children as well as adults. Corrects breathing of athletes and golfers. Relieves colds and asthma. Scientific—recommended by physicians—hundreds giving satisfaction. Made of Rolled Gold. Postpaid $3.00. Money back any time. Write for Free Booklet, "Correct Breathing." Everything mailed under plain cover.

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Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." **RANDOLPH & CO., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.**

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Look at these bargains! Typewriters Rebuilt in our own Factories. Every machine is guaranteed for one year.

Remingtons $20 to $55 **Smiths $18 to $40**
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We have others. Send for catalog describing them, and address of nearest branch office.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, N. Y.

restoration, however, has to be made by means of nitrate-fertilizers.

When it was found that the nitrate-beds of Chile, for years the world's chief source of fertilizers, were becoming exhausted a great English scientist predicted universal starvation in a century or two unless the atmospheric nitrogen could be utilized instead. A way to do this was found—by literally melting the air in an electric furnace. Heated to a certain point, the nitrogen combines with other substances. Huge hydroelectric plants in Norway and Iceland are making nitrates out of air for fertilizers and for explosives.

Now the Japanese inventor finds electricity isn't necessary. He passes nitrogen over heated carbids and it combines with them. The chemical reaction itself produces heat enough to keep the process going as long as fresh carbid is fed in. Carbids are cheap and plentiful, and the air is full of nitrogen.

We're still a long way from starvation!

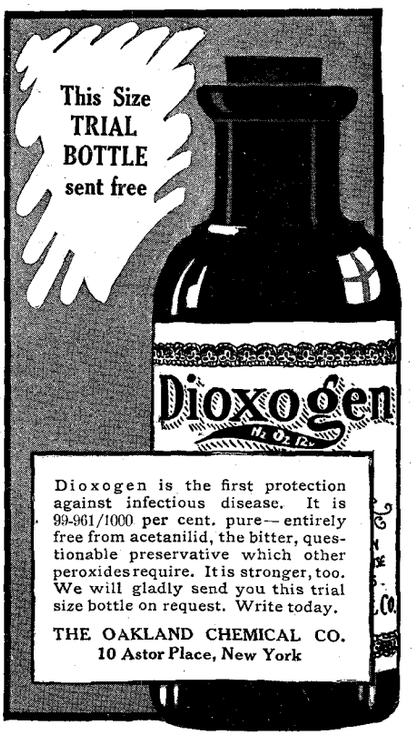
A DORMITORY FOR WORKING-GIRLS

BETWEEN the upper millstone of wages and the nether one of the cost of living is the working-girl. It is true, many claim, that wages should be raised, and equally true that, when artificially cheap living arrangements are made for the girls, the employers are subsidized to that extent, and it is made just so much easier for them to keep their wages down; it is evident, they admit, that the lowering of the nether millstone will never result in the raising of the upper, and yet between the two lies a human being. Consequently, despite all the good sense of economic laws, it is impossible to stand by inactive while the human form is ground into misery and shame. It was thus, we are told, that the Varick House was founded, in New York, at 11 Dominick Street. It is described as "a boarding-house for girls on new and unfettered lines," made possible by an anonymous benefactor. It is described in *The Evening Post:*

The house is a six-story fire-proof building, just erected, with rooms for eighty girls. With the exception of one room on each floor, the rooms are all single, and most of them on the south side of the house. For those who desire to sleep out-of-doors, a large sleeping-porch has been erected on the roof of the building.

The price of room and board, including luncheon, will be $4 and $4.75 per week. There is a sewing-room with electric connections for sewing-machines, where the economical girl may make her own dresses and other clothing. A laundry, with modern equipment, has also been provided to save laundry bills. There is a large dining-room, which will be open to working-girls in near-by factories, as well as residents; they may bring their own lunch and eat it there, or lunch can be purchased for ten and fifteen cents.

So important was the matter of comfort and attractiveness considered that one of the sponsors of the home, finding in a New-England village a very fine colonial easy-chair, bought it, brought it to New York, and turned it over to a furniture-manufacturer for reproduction. In every room



Dioxogen is the first protection against infectious disease. It is 99-961/1000 per cent. pure—entirely free from acetanilid, the bitter, questionable preservative which other peroxides require. It is stronger, too. We will gladly send you this trial size bottle on request. Write today.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO.
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Cresca Peas
à la Rochambeau
Ready to Serve
Simply Heat in Can

REDOLENT of the flavor which peas grown in French wineland soil alone can have, they are packed fresh from the vine in a sauce prepared with fine French herbs. **An exquisite contribution to the art of fine eating.**

Sold by fine grocers. If not at yours, write us direct.

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Something New

Our recipe booklet, while primarily for Epicures, will prove a treasure to progressive housewives. Sent for a 2-cent stamp

Rider AGENTS Wanted

in each town to ride and show a new 1915 model **"RANGER"** bicycle. Write for our *liberal terms* on a sample to introduce.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 days' trial.** Send for big **free** catalog and particulars of *most marvelous offer* ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our **low prices** and *remarkable terms.*

FACTORY CLEARING SALE—a limited number of old models of various makes, $7 to $12. A few good second-hand wheels, taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores $3 to $8. If you want a bargain write at once.

Tires, lamps, wheels, sundries, parts, motorcycle supplies of all kinds *at half usual prices.* **Do not buy** until you get our catalog and offers. *Write Now.*

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Made in 17 degrees (6B softest to 9H hardest) of never varying, uniformly graded quality, also 2 copying. Write on letterhead for free trial sample and booklet.

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there will be one of these chairs, besides a chiffonnier, bed, desk-table, and side-chair.

For the occasional "taffy pull" or fudge-party or tea, the management has provided a room equipped with gas-stove, cooking-utensils, dishes, etc. This room is up on the roof, where no noise of merriment will disturb other girls. Red tape has been done away with, and any working-girl can become a resident. No rules have been decided upon as yet, and what simple regulations are necessary will be formulated by the girls themselves.

The site for Varick House was chosen because it is in the heart of a factory neighborhood, within easy walking-distance for the residents. There is no office nor anything else to give the place an institutional atmosphere.

Miss Margaret Shearer, recent graduate of Bryn Mawr, will be in charge of Varick House.

A LETTER TO THE REGIMENT

"THEY are very patient, these women of France," says Philip Gibbs, correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, "and immensely brave"; and there is a great deal of that same brave patience exemplified in a letter, which he translates for his paper, from a little Parisian working-girl to the officers and men of a French regiment. With its big, childish, handwriting, asserts the journalist, "it might have been written by any one of the girls whom I see working, through the plate-glass windows of the *ouvroirs* in the Champs-Élysées." It is singularly characteristic of those same "little big girls" of whom we know so little in this country—the "midinettes." The letter is addrest to "The gentlemen of the Regiment," and begins:

I do not know one of you. So I write to all of you and ask you what you know of the death of Jean M——, and of his last moments. I should be very grateful to you, gentlemen, if you would write all that to me, with as many details as you can give. We know nothing, nothing, of that sad fatality. "He is dead." But where? How? There is nothing about all that. So I write to you, his comrades.

I am his little cousin, so tell me everything, and do not be afraid of causing me pain. I am brave, because you set me the example.

Did he get a packet from me before his death, or a letter, do you know? If the packet did not arrive soon enough, it is for you. I told him: "It is for you and your comrades." Perhaps he gave you some of the things I sent?

As for my last letter, it was full of wishes for all in the trench. It had a green envelop like this one—so take it.

Good-by, gentlemen; good courage and good luck. Poor Jean would say, as I do, that the sacrifice of so many lives may not be useless. *Vive la France!*

P. S.—I add some flowers, which you will put, please, on Jean's grave, if there is no danger of any kind to yourselves.

Apropos.—"Greece Ready for War" (head-line).—The fat is ready for the fire.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Last on the Press

"Immediate National Publicity"

Going to press on Thursday of each week, we begin mailing copies on Monday, or three days after we close. The service we give to the reader as a national weekly newspaper has so caught the public that we have been obliged during the past six months to double and triple the number of copies going out on first delivery. The subscriber demands and is given a service that is not paralleled by any other medium of public opinion in the world.

Forty thousand dollars a month for advertising in street-cars, newspapers, magazines, and direct printed matter has helped to increase circulation, and this monthly appropriation is growing as the results grow.

In February and March, 1915, we have approximately 20% more advertising than we had last year. This is a great tribute to the position we occupy as an advertising medium, because in the year 1914 *The Digest* led all other national publications, weekly or monthly, in advertisements carried.

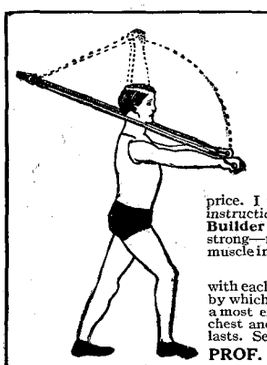
Whenever it is necessary to *quickly* tell important men in every city in the United States something new about your product, remember that *The Digest's* service in this respect is unequaled.

Within ten days we receive copy, print it, and bring a reply!

The Literary Digest

Circulation Guaranteed, 315,000 per week
Circulation April, 1915, 360,000 per week

"Immediate National Publicity"



My $3.00 Exerciser Reduced to $1.00

Until further notice I will send one complete

MUSCLE BUILDER OUTFIT to any reader of The Literary Digest upon receipt of $1.00—just one-third the regular price. I will also include a complete body-building course of instructions containing 24 selected exercises. The **Muscle Builder** will meet the requirements of any person—weak or strong—man, woman or child. Can be used to exercise any muscle in the body.

A CHEST EXPANDER ALSO

with each outfit. I will give an extra handle, **without charge**, by which the **Muscle Builder** can instantly be converted into a most effective Chest Expander to be used for developing the chest and lungs. Take advantage of this opportunity while it lasts. Send your order today.

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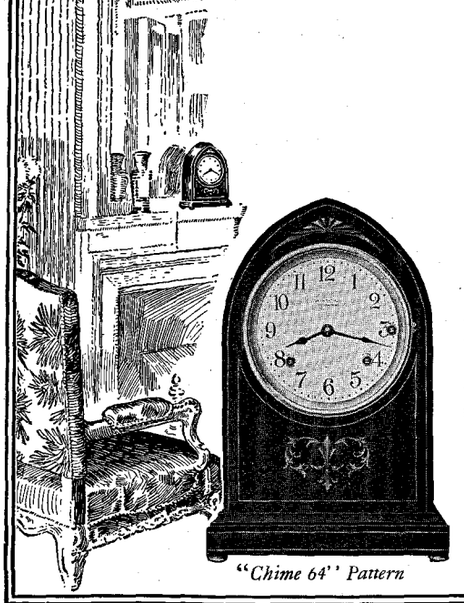

"Chime 64" Pattern

OUR Chime Clocks share with all Seth Thomas Clocks the virtue of constant accuracy. The music of Westminster or Whittington and Westminster chimes is an added charm to win your admiration.

The clock pictured here is Seth Thomas Chime 64. It has a silvered dial set in a mahogany case, plain or inlaid marqueterie design. The movement is eight-day. The chimes play every quarter-hour or can be silenced.

Seth Thomas Chime Clocks are made in varying shapes and sizes. They are priced at $15 to $50. The design shown here, and others similar, may also be had with hour and half-hour strike instead of chimes.

Your jeweler will give you full information on Seth Thomas Chime and Cabinet Clocks.

Descriptive booklet with advice on care of clocks upon request.

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The making of Wedding and Social Invitations, Visiting Cards and Stamped Paper is our special work, done in our own shop. Samples and prices upon request. Write Desk L.

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317 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

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A message to girls from Eliza M. Mosher, M.D. A new book which, placed in the hands of the growing girl, will conduce to the greatest bodily efficiency, and foster the highest attributes of womanly character. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10.

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FOR GIRLS

Look for the Yellow Label

The Yellow Label—Witt's—is the mark of Sanitation, Safety and Economy in cans and pails. *Sanitation* because Witt's is fly-, dog-, and rat-proof—tight-fitting lid makes it so. *Safety* because Witt's is absolutely fire-proof. *Economy* because Witt's outwears two or three of the ordinary kind—for it is made of deeply corrugated steel, galvanized and rust-proof, and 29 times stronger than plain steel. Write for booklet and name of nearest Witt dealer.

THE WITT CORNICE CO.
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WITT'S CAN AND PAIL

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To Remember a Book at One Reading—To Recall a Good Lecture, Sermon, or Address—To Remember Anything You Want to Remember—

Get This Book
"HOW TO REMEMBER AND NEVER FORGET"

By Prof. Loisette. It contains the valuable instruction which was formerly sold to thousands of men and women for $25.00 under a signed contract not to impart it. It is not a new-fangled, untried system, but is founded on the laws of the mind and has been tested for nearly one-third of a century. An average of ten minutes three times a day devoted to this book will prove a marvelous benefit. Each day you can put into practise the principles laid down. All Bookstores, or sent post-paid on receipt of $2.55 by the publishers.
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cards, circulars, book, newspaper, &c. Press $5. Larger $18, Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, samples, &c. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.
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For Social Play
Use the latest art backs at your next party. Two new designs issued every sixty days.
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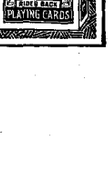

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Deep.—There is more in this submarine warfare than appears on the surface.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Sympathy.—BEGGAR—"I haven't tasted food for a month."

DYSPEPTIC—"You ain't missing much. It's the same old taste."—*Town Topics.*

Habit.—"Why did your wife leave you?"

"Force of habit, I guess. She was a cook before I married her."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

It Reaches the Joke Belt.—"John, how is it that I can never get you up in the morning?"

"My dear, I was a sunrise-slumber baby."—*Buffalo Express.*

Awkward.—PUPIL—"Teacher, may I be absent this afternoon? My aunt's cousin is dead."

TEACHER—"Well—yes—I suppose so, but really I wish it was some nearer relative."—*Topeka Journal.*

Improvement.—MOVIE OPERATOR—"What shall I do with this film? There is a tear in it that cuts right through the hero's nose!"

CLEVER MANAGER—"Ha! just the thing! Bill it as a feature in two parts."—*Sun Dial.*

Patriotism.—Rather unexpected was the reply of a Mrs. Tommy Atkins to a gentleman who inquired if her husband was at the front:

"Yus," she said, "an' I 'ope 'e'll serve the Germans as 'e served me."—*Boston Transcript.*

Information.—At an "information test" in a Baltimore high school a few days ago some of the answers were these:

"Watchful Waiting is a Christian hymn."

"The Bear Who Walks Like a Man is an orang-utan."

"Busy Bertha is a prehistoric animal shown in moving pictures."

"Tommy Atkins is a famous baseball pitcher."

"Sir Isaac Newton invented moving pictures."

"Maid of Orleans is a kind of molasses-candy."

"Lord Kitchener is some kind of an Englishman."—*Kansas City Star.*

How He Took His.—English men-of-war have no ice-making machines on board, as do our ships, and everybody knows how the English fail to understand us on the subject of the use of ice, especially in our drinks.

An English officer was aboard one of our ships of the Asiatic fleet, and, on being served with an iced drink, commented on the delights of having cool water aboard. The American officer responded with an offer of a small cake of ice, which was sent the following morning. Meeting the Englishman ashore a week later, the American asked him if he had enjoyed the ice.

"Enjoy it, old top? Why, do you know, that was the first cold bawth I've had since I left England!"—*Harper's.*

See Ad. for Students in Classified Column

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The Limit.—"To what school does that painting belong?"

"Boarding-school, my dear sir."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Easy.—YANKEE—"If some one were so ill-advised as to call you a liar, colonel, in what light would you regard the act?"

KENTUCKY COLONEL—"I would regard it simply as a form of suicide, sah."—*Dallas News.*

His Turn Coming.—DINER—"See here, where are those oysters I ordered on the half shell?"

WAITER—"Don't get impatient, sah. We're dreffle short on shells; but you're next, sah."—*Boston Transcript.*

Difficult.—LITTLE ROBERT—"Ma, was Robinson Crusoe an acrobat?"

MOTHER—"I don't know. Why?"

LITTLE ROBERT—"Well, here it reads that after he had finished his day's work he sat down on his chest."—*Judge.*

Contemptuous.—"Now this is a secret and you mustn't tell anybody."

"Rest assured that I won't tell that secret to anybody, dear. I have no desire to figure as a female Rip Van Winkle. That secret is at least three weeks old."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Mark of Distinction.—THE VICTIM—"Ptomaine poisoning, eh? Well, I surely was a blamed fool to eat the stuff."

THE DOCTOR—"But, my dear sir, you can't establish yourself as a recognized epicure without a touch of ptomaine now and then."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Lesser Evil.—MRS. HOMESPUN—"What'll we contribute to the minister's donation-party?"

FARMER HOMESPUN—"Wal, I dunno, Hannar! Taters is 'way up, pork is 'way up, fowl is 'way up—we'll save money by giving him money."—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

Familiar.—"Now I want this and I expect that, likewise so and so," declared the cook.

"That will do for you," said the lady of the house. "You act like a foreign nation attempting to win the sympathy of the United States."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

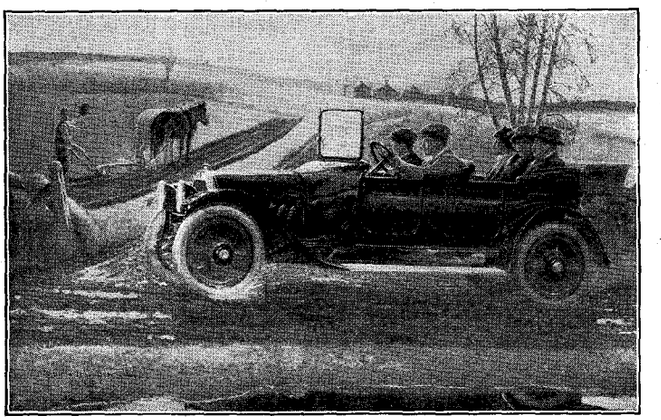
Daughter's View.—The minister was dining with the Fullers and he was denouncing the new styles in dancing. Turning to the daughter of the house, he asked sternly:

"Do you yourself, Miss Fuller, think the girls who dance these dances are right?"

"They must be," was the answer, "because I notice the girls who don't dance them are always left."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

The Battle-Cry of Freedom.—During the last G. A. R. encampment there was one woman amid the crowd of spectators on the day of the parade who made herself conspicuous by her noisy hurrahs and excited waving of a flag as the old veterans marched past. One of the bystanders told her sharply to shut up.

"Shut up yourself!" she retorted. "If you had buried two husbands who had served in the war, you would be hurrahing too."—*Harper's.*



We asked an automobile salesman for his opinion of Model 42. "I believe," he said "that Model 42 looks from $300 to $400 better than any other car in its class—without taking into consideration at all mechanical superiorities."

An Accurate Copy of our Big Six—a $2975 Car

MODEL 42 lists at $1285, yet compares favorably with $2,000 and $3,000 cars,—is an accurate image of the Big Six Oldsmobile.

It is light in weight, with five-passenger body and four cylinder valve-in-head motor, and does its work at small cost. Total weight 2500 pounds. Average fuel consumption 18 to 22 miles per gallon. Economical of oil. Easy on tires—most owners get considerably over the guaranteed mileage.

Every reader of the Literary Digest may have the illustrated story of this car. Kindly specify Booklet 44.

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For over three years European motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads. *In eight months over 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are saving $50 to $200 a year in tire expense.*

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent deposit, prepay express and let you be the judge. *Durable Treads* double the life of your tires and are sold under a signed guarantee for 5,000 miles without puncture. Applied in your own garage in 30 minutes.

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Securities may be sold whenever desired to take advantage of rise in values. We have prepared a list of many standard stocks which, because of the European war, are below their NORMAL level and yield a most attractive income. Write for this list and

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHO IS PAID FOR BUTTER, AND HOW MUCH HE GETS

IN a time of high prices for food, the middleman is commonly suspected of making exorbitant profits. In some instances he may deserve blame, but in statistics published by the United States Department of Labor evidence has been found by the New York *Times Annalist* that he is not always to blame. As an illustration the writer has made a study of the elements of cost that enter into a pound of creamery butter in the course of its progress from the farm to the consumer's table. The statistics show that manufacturing and marketing costs have not increased nearly so rapidly as the price paid, from which it follows that the farmer has been getting "most of the substantial increase in price." Following are details in this calculation:

"The farmer, in selling his milk or cream to the creamery, is paid on the basis of the butter-fat contained in his product, as ascertained by test. There is naturally a considerable seasonal variation in the price. It reaches the lowest point, as a rule, in June, the month of greatest production, and gradually rises to the peak in December, when the output is at a minimum.

"Taking the mean of those two months, it will be seen from an accompanying table that the farmer received, in 1914, $0.1922 for the amount of butter-fat contained in a pound of creamery butter, while in 1911, the latest year covered in the report, he received $0.2691, an increase of $0.0769, or a trifle more than 40 per cent.

ITEMS IN COST OF A POUND OF BUTTER

Cost Items	Mean of June & December 1904	1911	Change Amount	P. C.
Price paid to farmer...	$0.1922	$0.2691	+$0.0769	+40.0
Creamery's margin ...	.0286	.0253	− .0033	−11.5
Freight.....	.0073	.0073	.....	...
Cartage.....	.0003	.0003	.....	...
Wholesaler's margin...	.0142	.0172	+ .0030	+21.1
Retailer's margin.....	.0430	.0468	+ .0038	+ 8.8
Price paid by cons.....	$0.2856	$0.3661	+$0.0805	+28.2
Margin between price paid farmer and price paid by consumer....	.0934	.0970	+ .0036	+ 3.8

"Comparing the same period, the increase in prices paid by the consumer was $0.0805, or 28.2 per cent. Thus it appears that more than 95 per cent. of the increase in retail price went into the pockets of the farmer. In 1904 the latter received 67.3 per cent. of the price paid by the consumer, and in 1911 he received 73.5 per cent.

"The manufacturing and marketing figures show a decidedly different trend. As will be seen from the table, which shows the percentage of each item entering into the cost of a pound of creamery butter to the whole, every factor but the farm price has declined, relatively:

	1904	1911	Change
Price paid to farmer.....	67.3	73.5	+ 6.2
Creamery's margin.....	10.0	6.9	− 3.1
Freight.....	2.5	2.0	− 0.5
Cartage.....	0.1	0.08	− 0.2
Wholesaler's margin.....	5.0	4.7	− 0.3
Retailer's margin.....	15.1	12.8	− 2.3

"The actual figures, given in another table, show that there has been a substantial decline in the margin received by the creamery amounting to over 11 per cent. This has been made possible by the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

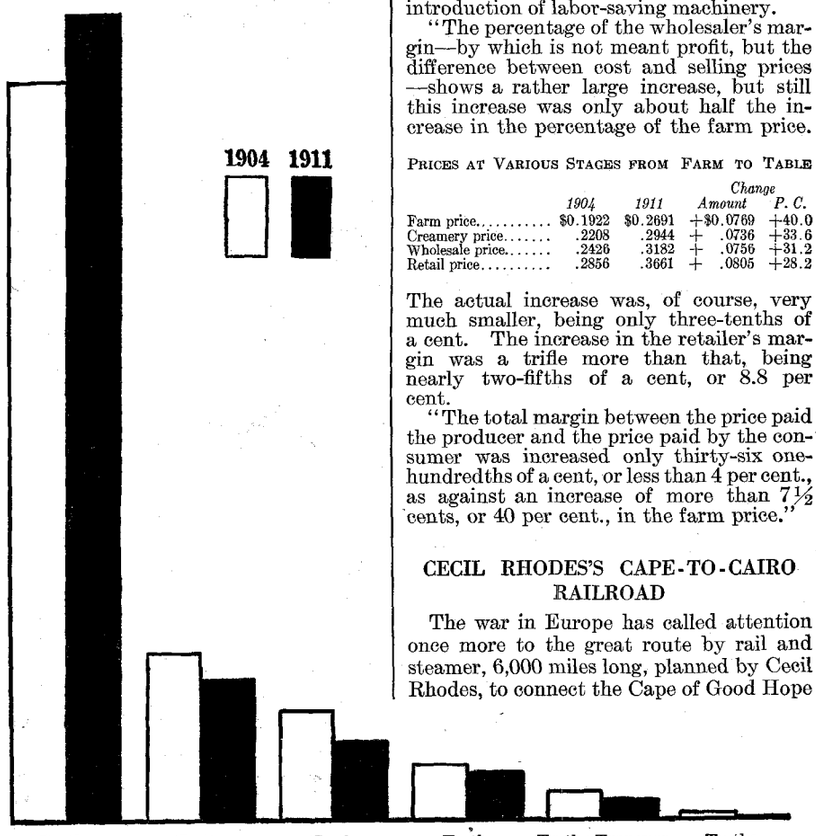
"The percentage of the wholesaler's margin—by which is not meant profit, but the difference between cost and selling prices—shows a rather large increase, but still this increase was only about half the increase in the percentage of the farm price.

PRICES AT VARIOUS STAGES FROM FARM TO TABLE

	1904	1911	Change Amount	P. C.
Farm price.....	$0.1922	$0.2691	+$0.0769	+40.0
Creamery price.....	.2208	.2944	+ .0736	+33.6
Wholesale price.....	.2426	.3182	+ .0756	+31.2
Retail price.....	.2856	.3661	+ .0805	+28.2

The actual increase was, of course, very much smaller, being only three-tenths of a cent. The increase in the retailer's margin was a trifle more than that, being nearly two-fifths of a cent, or 8.8 per cent.

"The total margin between the price paid the producer and the price paid by the consumer was increased only thirty-six one-hundredths of a cent, or less than 4 per cent., as against an increase of more than 7½ cents, or 40 per cent., in the farm price."



DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONEY THAT IS PAID AT RETAIL FOR A POUND OF BUTTER.

CECIL RHODES'S CAPE-TO-CAIRO RAILROAD

The war in Europe has called attention once more to the great route by rail and steamer, 6,000 miles long, planned by Cecil Rhodes, to connect the Cape of Good Hope

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Standard of the World

The Eight Cylinder Cadillac

will, we believe, prove itself to be the most constant and the most enduring car this company has ever produced

THE Eight-Cylinder Cadillac is now in the hands of nearly six thousand users.

The motoring world knows that its performances far surpass the most ardent claims that could be expressed in words.

The consensus of expert opinion is, that it is the ultimate in practicability, speed, power, smoothness, flexibility, luxury and ease of operation.

And, in the most essential of all qualities—stability and endurance—there is abundant assurance that it will excel any Cadillac which has preceded it.

We say this, knowing full well that the record of the Cadillac Company for producing cars which endure, year after year, stands unapproached.

We say it with full remembrance of the fact that you can go back one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve years and find that the Cadillacs then made are still in service.

Recall, if you can, any other cars that can point to service records of half the maximum period cited.

But we are secure in our conclusions for several reasons.

The factors which are primarily responsible for short life and lack of endurance in a motor car, are:

Un-scientific design
Un-suitable material
Un-workmanlike construction
In-accurate workmanship
Poorly fitting parts
Improper lubrication
Vibration.

The foregoing being true, then what would more naturally follow, than that scientific design, intelligently selected materials, workmanlike construction, correctly fitting parts, efficient lubrication and absence of vibration, will assure long life and lasting service?

The Eight-Cylinder principle, in itself, appears immensely attractive.

But it offers no promise of unusual smoothness and endurance, unless a correct design be supplemented and supported by the most skilful working out of details.

And its details must in turn be supported by a far higher type of workmanship than is demanded in the more conventional types of engines.

During the past year we have achieved much in the perfecting of materials and their various alloys, making it possible to adopt them with more scientific correctness for the specific duties which they must perform and the strains, stresses and wear which they must withstand.

The reputation of the Cadillac Company for producing the highest type and the most accurate workmanship in a motor car is not disputed, yet the workmanship in the " Eight " surpasses anything ever before achieved by this Company.

Accuracy in workmanship and the proper fit of parts which move in contact with one another, is one vital factor upon which duration of service depends.

In the Cadillac " Eight " there are more than 1000 mechanical operations which are not permitted to deviate to exceed the one-thousandth part of an inch from prescribed limits of measurement. And there are more than 300 other operations in which the limits of permissible variation are held within the half of one-thousandth of an inch.

When it is remembered that the one-thousandth part of an inch is equal only to one-third to one-half the thickness of a hair from your head, you gain a slight conception of the remarkable accuracy which obtains.

No matter how accurately the moving parts are made to fit, it is absolutely essential that suitable lubricants be introduced to overcome friction, because friction means wear.

The force feed lubricating system used in the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac engine, has proven itself to be the most competent we have ever seen.

The crankshaft practically floats in a thin film of oil under pressure; the oil is efficiently distributed to all cylinders, and the entire engine, as well as the entire car, is abundantly provided with lubricating facilities.

Vibration is another factor which is largely responsible for short life and lack of endurance.

But, because of its design, its construction, its light reciprocating parts, and its splendid spring suspension, vibration in the Cadillac " Eight " has been reduced practically to the vanishing point.

These arguments, however, mean nothing unless they be supported by evidence.

Experimental cars have for months been driven twenty-four hours a day, under all conditions of weather,—rain and sunshine, in the summer's heat and the winter's cold, over hills and mountains and over the worst roads that could be found.

We were not unmindful of our responsibilities to Cadillac purchasers and to ourselves.

The most priceless asset of the Cadillac Company today is its good name—the confidence reposed in it by the public.

Upon the maintenance of that confidence there is at stake an investment in plants and equipment which runs into the millions. There is at stake an annual business amounting to more than thirty millions of dollars.

And had the proof fallen short of absolute conclusiveness, the Cadillac Company would never have staked its reputation and its future, because the Cadillac Company has consistently built for permanency above all else.

The experimental cars were not only " tested out." They were grossly abused.

They were subjected to a gruelling such as not one owner in a thousand ever imposes upon his car.

If there were weak points, we wanted to know them.

Yet, after more miles of travel than the average car is driven in five years, the condition of these experimental cars was a revelation, even to us.

Crankshaft and connecting rod bearings required no adjustment, nor were camshaft and bearings perceptibly worn. Pistons and cylinders showed but infinitesimal wear.

Everywhere, from radiator to rear axle, was the evidence of the results of scientific design, intelligent selection of materials, thorough lubrication and Cadillac workmanship.

Everywhere was the evidence that we builded better than we ourselves were aware.

You can learn, in your own way, that the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac neither rides nor drives like any other motor car; that it does more of the things which a motorist wants his car to do; that it performs in ways that you had not thought possible in any car.

And, even having in mind the remarkable stability of its past product, the Cadillac Company has every assurance that its " Eight " will excel all past achievements in constancy and enduring service.

Styles and Prices

Standard Seven passenger car, Five passenger Salon and Roadster, $1975. Landaulet Coupe, $2500. Five passenger Sedan, $2800. Seven passenger Limousine, $3450. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

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10 x 12 feet "Steelcote" Edwards ready-to-use garage, $69.50 complete. Factory price. Fireproof. Portable. Quickly set up. All styles and sizes of garages and portable buildings. Send postal for illustrated catalog.

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Complete outfit consists of New Mandel-ette Camera measuring about 4x4½x6 inches, making pictures 2½x3½ inches, and everything that is needed to make finished pictures. Plain instructions with each outfit enable you to begin making pictures moment outfit arrives. No waiting, no long, tedious experimenting. Send only 50c, pay balance, $4.90, on arrival, examine it, take and make pictures with it and if you do not find the Mandel-ette everything we claim for it send it back and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The Mandel-ette gives you a tremendous advantage over an ordinary camera in saving time and cost of pictures. You can sell these Mandel-ette post card pictures for 10c each easily and quickly, people wonder how it's done. Big profits—lots of fun. Send for the Mandel-ette today. Order from this ad. If you feel that you must have more information before ordering a "Mandel-ette" send for our free book.

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Enclosed please find 50c. Send me at once one "Mandel-ette" Camera, complete outfit and supply of Postals prepaid. I agree to pay balance, $4.90, if satisfactory, if not you are to return my remittance.

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with Cairo, Egypt. A writer in *The Popular Mechanics' Magazine* declares that if Germany should win in the war, this railway and the territory it serves "will be one of the richest prizes to fall to the victor." If Germany should be defeated, however, she would lose her East-African possessions, and thus for Great Britain would be simplified the construction of the remaining portion of the line from the southern end of Lake Tanganyika to Uganda. The best route for the railway in that part of Africa lies east of Tanganyika, but it is in German territory. The present arrangements call for a route west of that line. Should Germany lose her East-African possessions, the eastern, more desirable route would be substituted.

A writer in *The Boston News Bureau* declares that, before the present year ends, 2,600 miles of this route will have been completed; in other words, a line stretching from the Cape to the southern end of Tanganyika, the longest link in the 6,000 miles. Combined with other lengths already completed, this would make 4,000 miles of constructed railway. Of the remaining links, five are navigable waterways, on which steamers can be used, while three will require the construction of 410 miles of road-bed. It is believed by the writer that the construction of these remaining lines is now only a matter of a year or two, and that the completed road will pay. Thus far none of the lines has failed to be profitable. With an interior containing thousands of square miles of forest, of mineral lands, and of rich agricultural tracts still untouched, the sources of business for a railroad are many and should be profitable. In traveling over this route northward one sees every feature of the African veldt, desert, and jungle, with startling contrasts between modern civilization and savage life. At Rejaf the line enters the Soudan Desert, and thence to the Mediterranean runs through scenes of an ancient civilization.

OUR POSSIBLE INDEPENDENCE IN MINERAL RESOURCES

One of the possible outcomes of the war may be the making of America independent in minerals. George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, inclines to believe this result will eventually be achieved. Before the American Institute of Mining Engineers recently he read a paper in which he declared his belief that the outlook for such independence for us is bright. Following are points in his paper:

"I do not discount the wealth of our forests, which have contributed so largely to our foreign and domestic trade since colonial days, nor do I disregard the bounty of our soil, which enables us in these days of waste and war to feed the peoples of Europe as well as ourselves, yet I believe the mineral wealth of the United States is in largest measure the foundation of the marvelous growth of the last few decades. Industrial America! Think to what a degree the industries of America are based upon our ores and mineral fuels, or figure if you will the percentage of railroad tonnage that originates at the mine.

"Not only is our country a world-leader in the output of such essential minerals as coal, petroleum, copper, zinc, iron, lead, phosphate—and in three of these it ex-

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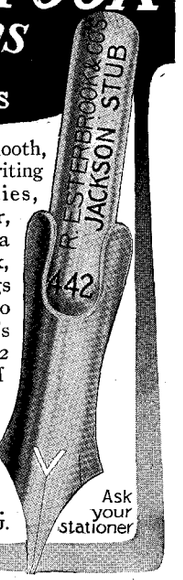
250 styles

The smooth, easy-writing qualities, long wear, and ability to hold a large quantity of ink, are some of the things that have helped to make Esterbrook's Jackson Stub No. 442 the most popular of all stub pens.



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eeds all other countries put together—ut as far as such things can be measured or estimated we are blest in the ossession of the largest reserves of many f the more important of these minerals. No other country can in any sense compare with the United States in the degree f industrial independence afforded by the ossession of these mineral resources. The raw material is at hand to enable is to win and maintain supremacy as a manufacturing nation.

"Yet under this most-favored-nation clause the catalog of our mineral resources is not the complete list of minerals essential to modern civilization; a few items are missing, others are present apparently only in insufficient quantities, and the quality or locality of the deposits of still other minerals may be unfavorable to present-day utilization. Thus it happens that the nation is not wholly independent in its mineral industry. The list of what we lack is short. We are wholly dependent on other countries for only four principal items—*tin and nickel, potash and nitrate.* Among the minerals of which the United States has a deficient supply are manganese, platinum, gems, and asbestos. Still other minerals it has heretofore been more profitable to buy abroad than to produce at home, such as chrome ore, barytes, flint pebbles, magnesite, mica, and graphite.

"These deficiencies create problems relating to three different types or classes of minerals. In the first class, tin and nickel only seem to present a hopeless outlook; and, as a matter of fact, the whole world is poor in tin. Especially is this scarcity felt in certain of the countries now at war, where the shortage due to cessation of imports is intensified by the increased use of tin in canning army supplies. But we can look to South America for tin ore and make its importation a foundation for profitable commerce with Bolivia. For nitrate we can continue to rely upon Chile, but we should develop our independence in respect to this mineral by the manufacture of nitrates from atmospheric nitrogen. Opportunities for cheap hydroelectric development will invite capital as soon as Congress will legislate. For potash the outlook is less certain; thus far only one potash rich in brine has been found—that of the Searles Lake deposits in California, where potash occurs in even greater quantity than that at first estimated by the Geological Survey, but the problem of its commercial extraction has not yet been fully solved by the chemical engineer.

"The deficiencies of the second class, like manganese and platinum, are stimulating to the geologist and the engineer—the one to discover, the other to develop. The recent find in southern Nevada of rich platinum-bearing gold ore constitutes a notable addition to the world's supply of this too rare metal.

"The third class of minerals, those which it has paid better to buy from foreign producers, probably furnishes the largest incentive for the effort to secure mineralogical independence. Here especially can the geologist and the engineer cooperate. Magnesite, mica, and graphite, for example, are common minerals, of which large deposits have been found in this country, yet up to the present time they have been large items of import from Austria, Canada, and India.

"As an encouraging instance of mineralogical independence, you may recall that only about ten years ago this country imported its sulfur from Sicily, whereas now, by reason of the work of one engineer, the United States leads the world in the mining of sulfur. Can not further success be expected in the utilization of mineral resources hitherto practically untouched?

"The substitution of certain minerals of

Pyrene

"That Kid's Going To Be Protected!"

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has a HOME USE outweighing its BUSINESS USE, even as a human life is of more value than a factory or a business. PYRENE, recognized by fire engineers as superior on every kind of incipient fire, will protect your home against the greatest of inside perils.

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Brass and Nickel-plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are included in the lists of Approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and are Inspected, Tested and Approved by, and bear the label of, the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

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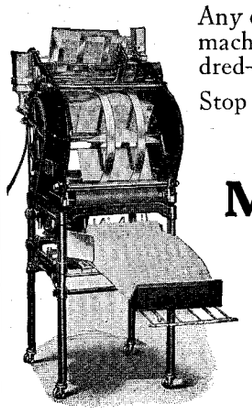
Most concerns lose $100 per year in postage stamps—do you?



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Any concern using hand labor or an inferior stamping machine loses at least one postage stamp in every hundred—and this is 1% of your entire postage expense.

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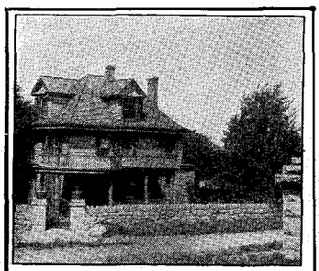

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domestic origin for those bought in foreign markets will bring us face to face with the problem of standardization. Price is not the last word with the manufacturer-consumer. For some raw material he may prefer to buy in a market where he can find the same grade month in and month out and year after year. His process, for example, if he is a glass-maker or a potter, may be adjusted to a particular grade of manganese or a certain quality of clay. Thus it happens that in clays and magnesite and manganese and medicinal oils the European product has gained the American market, and the present opportunity for a domestic substitute for some imported minerals will hardly outlast the war unless the American producers enlist the aid of the best engineering and technical skill. This is a good time to drop any ideas we may have of industrial superiority and to copy for a while the industrial spirit of Germany, which systematized processes and standardized products until they won markets in every continent by sheer superiority. To me the outlook for successful endeavor by the American engineer seems very bright."

HOLDERS OF NEW HAVEN STOCK

The shares of New Haven stock held abroad amount to only 8,791 in a total of 1,800,000 shares. This is less than half of 1 per cent. of the outstanding amount of stock. The foreign-held shares are divided among 118 holders. On January 1, New Haven had 26,544 stockholders, an increase of 304 over January 1, 1914. Holders of 89 per cent. of its stock live in New England and New York State. Massachusetts leads, with 12,259 stockholders, owning 564,000 shares, while New York has 4,312 stockholders, owning 531,390 shares.

Of the present stockholders, 11,322 are males, 10,813 females, 3,522 trustees and guardians, and 887 insurance companies or other corporations. Compared with a year ago, this is an increase of 610 in the number of males, a decrease of 221 in the number of females, a decrease of 141 in the number of trusts and guardianships, and an increase of 56 in the number of insurance companies and other corporations.

A wider distribution of the stock produced a decline in the average shares per stockholder from 59.9 in 1914 to 59.2 in 1915. In 1913 the average was 69.06 and in 1912 it was 71.32. Ownership of the New Haven rests among small holders, the vast majority of whom hold not more than fifty shares apiece. Figures show that 12,210, or 45.9 per cent., hold from one to ten shares; 9,688, or 36.4 per cent., hold from 11 to 50 shares; and 2,414, or 9.09 per cent., from 51 to 100 shares. Only 1,887, or 7.1 per cent., hold from 101 to 500 shares; 201, or 0.79 per cent., hold from 501 to 1,000 shares, while only 144 persons hold over 1,000 shares. Last year 11,860 held from one to ten shares; 9,661 from 11 to 50 shares; 2,405 from 51 to 100 shares; 1,961 from 101 to 500 shares; 201 from 501 to 1,000 shares, and 152 more than 1,000 shares.

Tactful Dissent.—Lord Charles Beresford told in his memoirs the story of an old Irish gamekeeper who always agreed with everything that was said to him. Meeting the old man one day when the wind was blowing a gale, Lord Charles said to him:

"It's a fine calm day to-day."

"You may well say that, Lord Charles," replied the gamekeeper, with hearty acquiescence, "but what little wind there is is terrible strong."—*Christian Register.*

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

March 16.—Russia refers to her offensive operations on the Orycz as "developing"; German reports claim the repulse of all her advances in that region.

The bombardment of Chanak by the Allied fleet in the Dardanelles begins.

March 17.—Germany reports successes and prisoners taken on both sides of the Skwa River, in the territory between Plock and Wloclawek. It is claimed that raiders of the Russian Imperial Militia burn and pillage villages and estates in the undefended region of northernmost East Prussia, in the neighborhood of Memel. Germany plans retaliatory measures upon the Russian Polish towns held by her, and "all damage by fire in Memel will be answered by the destruction by fire of Russian government buildings at Suwalki and other provincial capitals in German hands."

Petrograd reports fighting on the Niemen River near Tauroggen, a violent artillery duel on the left bank of the Vistula northwest of Warsaw, and a dispersal of the enemy in the Pilicza region near Boguslawoff.

March 18.—The British battle-ships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and the French battle-ship *Bouvet* are sunk by mines in the Dardanelles. The British cruiser *Inflexible* and the French battle-ship *Gaulois* are disabled.

March 20.—Petrograd announces that Russian advances to the sea in the Caucasus deprive the enemy of all means of operating in the trans-Charuk region, or of transporting troops and munitions to Erzerum. Bands of Askaris and Turks are put to flight near Olti.

March 22.—The fortress of Przemysl, in Galicia, surrenders to the Russian besieging force. According to the report of General Kusmanek, commander of the garrison, those surrendering unconditionally to the enemy number 9 generals, 93 officers of the General Staff, 2,500 other officers, and 117,000 men. The Russians take immediate possession of the fortress and the many stores it contains. The name of the fortress is officially changed to Permysl. It is estimated that by this surrender 160,000 Russian soldiers are released for the advance on Krakow.

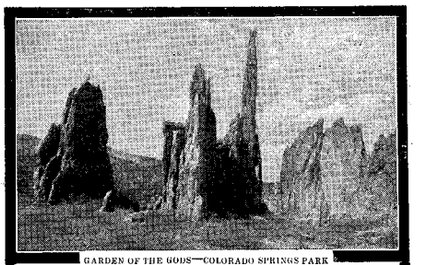
IN THE WEST

March 17.—Paris reports advances, as well as the holding of ground gained, all along the line, with an especial success in the capture of a military height northeast of Le Mesnil, commanding a considerable portion of the surrounding land. German reports directly contradict these claims in every particular.

Paris declares that the Germans lose heavily in engagements with the French at Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace.

Berlin states that French aviators drop bombs on the undefended Alsatian town of Schlettstadt, killing two children in a school and wounding ten.

March 20.—Berlin reports a British aeroplane shot down near Ypres and the aviators captured. A French observation post is discovered, it is claimed, on the tower of the Soissons Cathedral, protected by a Red Cross flag, and is destroyed. The French deny absolutely the presence of an observation post. They report much damage done to the cathedral by the 27 shells fired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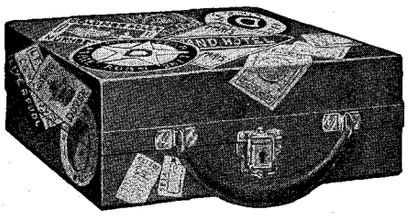

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by the Germans. The French report the loss of Great and Little Ackerkopf, two military heights in the Vosges.

March 21.—*Zeppelins* raid Paris, dropping over a score of bombs.

MARINE

March 17.—Three British merchant vessels are sunk by submarines, the *Leeuwarden*, off the Dutch coast, the *Blonde*, on the coast of Galway, and the *Fingal*, near North Shields, Northumberland.

March 18.—The British steamship *Glenartney* is torpedoed off Beachy Head without warning, according to report.

March 20.—Two British steamships, the *Hyndford* and *Blue Jacket*, are torpedoed by submarines off Beachy Head, in the English Channel.

March 21.—The British steamship *Cairntorr* is torpedoed and sunk on the Channel coast, near Brighton, without warning. The crew escape.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

March 16.—Estimating the total Allied loss in killed, badly wounded, sick, and prisoners as 3,600,000, the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* declares that the imprisoned Russians in Germany should equal 350,000 on February 1, and those in Austria 157,800. The estimated number of French prisoners in both countries in the first six months is 240,000.

Prussian casualty lists, Nos. 166 to 173 inclusive, contain 33,142 names, bringing the grand total of killed, wounded, and missing up to 1,050,029, excluding Bavarians, Wurttembergers, Saxons, and the Navy.

March 20.—In reply to the British announcement that the Germans lost 17,000 to 18,000 men in the battle about Neuve Chapelle on March 10–13, the German General Staff declares the German loss to be about 6,000.

March 21.—Maj.-Gen. Sir William Robert Robertson, Lieutenant-General *pro tem.* and Quartermaster-General on the staff of Field-Marshal Sir John French, is promoted to the post of Chief of the Imperial General Staff, to succeed Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald James Murray.

The total of British officers killed since the beginning of the war is estimated at 1,783, and the total casualties 5,476.

GENERAL FOREIGN

March 16.—Peking reports that Japan is informed by representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States that diplomatic relations between these countries and Japan must cease in the event of any further demands made by Japan upon China.

Rome reports that the official parliamentary report of the earthquake of January 13 gives the number of known deaths as 29,978, not including deaths of survivors, from shock, exposure, or injury.

March 17.—The State Department in Washington is advised that Americans and other aliens are fleeing Progreso, Mexico, in fear for their lives, and have appealed for asylum on the United States cruiser *Des Moines* in the harbor.

March 18.—The United States protests against a levy of $400,000 by Villa on the city of Monterey, since part of this tax falls upon foreigners.

March 23.—China agrees to five of Japan's demands relative to Japanese control in Manchuria, including the transfer of the Kirin-Changehun Railway to Japan for ninety-nine years. Immigration and land-ownership questions in Manchuria remain unsettled.

The Mallory line steamship *Denver*, Captain Avery, gross tonnage 4,549, west-bound, springs a leak and sinks in mid-ocean. The crew and passengers are rescued.

DOMESTIC

March 17.—The steam-trader *Belvedere* leaves Seattle for a dash into the Arctic to Herald Island, to rescue, if possible, the eight remaining members of the crew of the *Karluk*, last seen on ice-packs in the mid-Arctic.

March 18.—Through the combined subscription of $50,000 by the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation, an American commission is organized to fight typhus in Servia. Dr. Richard B. Strong, of Boston, the head of the commission, leaves for Servia, to be followed by a corps of assistants.

In the United States District Court in Boston, the Government loses its suit against the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, brought under the Sherman Law.

March 20.—Charles Francis Adams, famous historian and publicist, and great-great-grandson of the second President of the United States, dies in Washington, at eighty years of age.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. V. R.," Seattle, Wash.—"What military strategic points in Europe form what has been called the great 'Quadrangle'?"

The "Great Quadrangle" is the region contained within lines drawn between the four towns, Verona, Peschiera, Mantua, and Legnano, in northern Italy.

"W. D. C.," Chicago, Ill.—"Aside from the thought exprest, is it grammatically correct to say 'The female of the species is more deadly than the male'? The question in my mind is whether or not the adjective 'deadly' can be compared."

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY gives as one of the meanings of "deadly," "capable of causing or certain to cause death; destructive; fatal." In this sense, the word can be compared.

"W. R. O.," Haines, Alaska.—"Will you kindly advise me if the following sentences are correct? (1) 'Will you try the experiment?' Would not 'make the experiment' be correct? (2) 'Refer *back* to the previous chapter.' (3) 'He had a *retentive* memory.'"

(1) "Make the experiment" is correct. (2) "Back" is redundant in this sentence. (3) "Retentive memory" is correct.

"W. J. S. S.," Fouke, Ark.—"How is 'go' used in the sentence, 'I will *go*'? Is it an infinitive used as the object of *will* or is it the main verb with *will* as an auxiliary? Is 'will' ever a transitive verb? If so, when?"

In the sentence, "I will *go*," "will" is an auxiliary. "Will" is a transitive verb in the sense of "to cause as a deed of will" or "to resolve upon"; also, "to devise by a last will."

"R. B.," El Paso, Texas.—"Kindly answer the following: (1) Do you say 'You look more like *him* than you do like *her*,' or 'You look more like *he* (does) than you do like *she* (does)'? (2) Is 'look like' as used above, an idiom taking the place of 'resemble'? (3) Is the plural of 'major-general,' 'major-generals' or 'majors-general'?"

(1) and (2) "Like him" and "like her" should be used, as the preposition "to" is understood; hence, the objective case. (3) The plural is "major-generals."

"B. M.," Twin Falls, Idaho.—"Who was Dr. Boteler and when did he live?"

Dr. Boteler is probably Edward Boteler, who was chaplain to Charles II. of Great Britain, and who died in 1670.

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